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** ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Tower Views

by Clearway

Hate Makes a Powder Keg

Tolerance Wets the Fuse

'A Theme for All to See

¶ **Crisis** — Gen. Francisco Franco suavely "accepts" the British plan for withdrawing foreign troops from Spain, and as suavely cloaks his acceptance with so many qualifications that the whole transaction is essentially voided. This throws on the restraint of European pacifiers a tremendous strain. The possible results from the rejection of the plan are, briefly: Frustration of immediate nonintervention hopes; nullification of the Italo-British friendship pact; the possible opening of the gate through France's Pyrenees frontier for loyalist men and munitions. • Again Spain becomes the powder keg, the detonation of which would destroy Spain along with much of Europe—a powder keg that never could have developed had the people resisted the mesmerism which thrives on political hates.

¶ **Proposals**—The British Government, realizing that complete breakdown of non-intervention would turn Spain into a probable Sarajevo, considers alternative plans to ward off the catastrophe. It is agreed that the British compromise plan is scotched. Russia declares it will make no further concessions; Britain and France have no intention of dropping their proposal for proportional withdrawal of "volunteers" in Spain and the granting of belligerent rights only as troops are withdrawn. Franco wants both these concessions—and much more. Therefore Britain seeks a new approach. One such would prove a test to Germany and Italy—for it is agreed that if both nations said the word there would not be another Italian or German shot fired in Spain. Refusal to give such an ultimatum would at least force the two governments out in the open. • In any event non-intervention seems hanging by a thread. On the nation or nations responsible for severing that thread would rest a guilt terrible beyond comprehension.

¶ **Forces**—France, striving to build a labor line to match its Maginot Line, drills into a bed of opposition. As an aftermath of Premier Daladier's radio appeal for longer working hours (as a means of matching the forces at work in countries where there is "no longer any limit to the duration of military service"), two members of the French Cabinet are replaced and a storm of opposition arises from Labor leaders, Socialists and Communists. The Premier, pleading against devaluation of the franc and the stabilization of French financial and industrial life, warns against disruption of "international collaborations," especially with the democracies, and against precipitation of a crisis which might encourage militant nations to start war. Popular sentiment seems to be with the Premier. • It took M. Daladier only two hours to repair the breach in the Cabinet—which augurs well for his hold on the situation.

¶ **Diplomacy**—Hungary finds how important it is as an item in the jig-saw puzzle of European power politics. While the government council of the Little Entente—Yugoslavia, Rumania, Czechoslovakia — meets at Bled, Yugoslavia, and strives to earn the co-operation of Hungary by willingness to concede Hungary's complete military equality (in exchange for its signature on a non-aggression pact), the visit in Germany of Admiral Nicholas Horthy, Regent of Hungary, and its repercussions, is interpreted in Berlin as meaning that Hungary still leans toward the Rome-Berlin axis. Says Austria's Governor Seyss-Inquart: "It is well intended that the states of Middle Europe . . . make common cause with Germany for their own good and for the liberation of the Danubian people." Says the Leader of the Hungarian Farmer's Party: "Hungary is passing from a negative to an aggressive foreign policy." • Say European commentators: "Hungary probably will sit on the fence until it sees what happens to Czechoslovakia."

¶ **America**—Europe's present wrestle with political concepts and nationalistic ambitions reveals the fruit of that which, in America has only begun to bud—namely the subversive methods of collectivist propaganda. The House "un-American committee" continues its investigations into Communist activities, hears Dr. J. B. Matthews (writer, lecturer, Communist "inside worker") testify that the deliberate aim of the Communists is to "disintegrate the Democratic Party." Chairman Joseph Cadden of the World Youth Movement, at Poughkeepsie, appeals to Chairman Dies of the Congressional Committee on un-Americanism against allowing "publicity seekers" to "malign the Congress" (which had taken joint action against aggression). And in Salt Lake City the National Exchange Club opens with a denunciation of both Communism and Fascism and a recommendation that the government be asked to pass laws prohibiting the formation of any military group which gives undue deference to any other nation or ruler. • With Europe revealing graphic lessons, Americans might well make resolutions—individual resolutions against political mesmerism.

President's Prestige: The Issue in Maryland

Tydings assails Roosevelt move as interference with sovereignty of the state in radio plea.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 22 (AP)—President Roosevelt's personal prestige and power were directly involved in the Democratic Senatorial primary in Maryland.

This was made clear last night in broadcast addresses by Senator Millard E. Tydings, marked by the New Deal for political oblivion, and Representative David J. Lewis, who carries the President's approval.

These two, Senator Tydings seeking re-election on a "vote-by-conscience" record repudiated by the President, and Mr. Lewis, 100 per cent New Dealer, will fight it out at the polls Sept. 12 with a third candidate, Arthur E. Hungerford, Administration advocate.

Senator Tydings asserted the issue was whether or not the voters would approve the President's "interference" in the primary. Mr. Lewis said the issue was whether or not Maryland should be represented in the Senate by a "Tory Republican"—meaning Senator Tydings.

Pleading "this is your fight as well as mine," Senator Tydings told his radio audience the Constitution gave the President "no right" to intervene in the primary and that the "sovereignty of the people themselves" depended upon "final determination" of the issue.

Senator Tydings said he had been placed in a situation "where I am not running against the candidate who seeks on principle to represent the Democratic voters of Maryland, but where I am running against the power of the Federal Government directed against me by the Chief Executive and his advisers."

"What are you going to do about it, fellow Marylanders?" he asked.

By a Staff Artist

Millard E. Tydings
Democratic Senator from Maryland

"Are you going to submit to it? The Constitution of the United States contemplates that the people of Maryland shall elect their own Senator."

The Senator continued:

"I ask again what are you going to do about it? This is your fight, fellow Marylanders, as well as mine. As for me, I can lose the office I

(Continued on Page 15, Column 1)

Britain to Seek New Approach To Nonintervention in Spain?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 22—Faced with imminent danger of the collapse of the nonintervention system in Spain as a result of Insurgent Gen. Francisco Franco's virtual rejection of the British compromise plan for withdrawal of foreign combatants, the British Government is understood to be seriously considering whether it shouldn't try again with an entirely new set of proposals.

The fact is that the consequences of a complete breakdown of nonintervention would be so serious that no one can contemplate them with equanimity. Yet it is felt that there is not the slightest hope of further progress on the lines of the British compromise plan. Apart from the fact that Ivan Maisky, the Russian Ambassador to London, last week told Viscount Halifax, the British Foreign Minister, that Soviet Russia will not make any more concessions, it is declared that neither Britain nor France can agree to drop, as General Franco asks them to do, two basic features of the original plan, namely the proportional withdrawal of foreigners from both sides and the granting of belligerent rights only when substantial withdrawals have been made.

General Franco's request for withdrawals in equal—rather than proportional—numbers is tantamount to an admission that he has more foreigners than Barcelona and the request is therefore regarded as inequitable.

As for his demand for belligerent rights, the British standpoint always has been that it is the presence of foreigners which is the chief reason for not following the normal practice of international law in this respect.

Breakdown or New Line?

Thus when the Nonintervention Committee meets as it is expected to do soon it faces an inevitable breakdown unless a new line of approach can be found.

Since nobody appears ready to shoulder such a heavy responsibility, it is regarded as certain that a new approach will be sought, though whether it will be found is another matter.

It is pointed out in this connection that really withdrawal depends less on General Franco than on his two backers, Italy and Germany. The Duce and Führer have only to give orders for their nationals in General Franco's ranks to cease fire, and they will cease firing. Faced with an ultimatum to this effect, General Franco would be forced to give way.

(Continued on Page 15, Column 4)

Franco rejects withdrawal plan; pledges independent Spain: Page 4.

Farmer-Labor: Bond Appears Near Breaking

Planters, as capitalists, find unions' drive for high wages is reducing farm income.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The American farm operator may not be quite ready to sign up for membership in the United States Chamber of Commerce or the American Association of Manufacturers, but he is edging farther and farther away from his would-be associate, organized labor. The hyphen in the farmer-labor tie-up is growing longer and longer in so far as the farm operator is concerned. It has become, in fact, a mark of separation rather than union.

When representatives of some 80,000 Wisconsin farm owners recently attacked Federal and State labor relations laws, asserting the right of the farmer "to produce free from unlawful interference," they were, most observers here feel, illustrating a widespread and growing resentment among farm owners and operators against the advantages which have come to labor under New Deal practices.

It must be remembered that the term farmer, while it may be applied to anyone who works the soil, actually refers in common usage to the man who owns or operates a farm. The hired man is, of course, a farmer, but not in the same sense. His interests are not the same as those of the man who hires him. The relationship is more like that between factory owner and worker. The individual farmer is a businessman, a capitalist. Whether his farm is big enough to require the services of hired men or not, he is still in business for himself.

Recognition of this basic difference between the farm owner or operator and the laborer is making it more and more apparent, not only that there will be no influential Farmer-Labor Party in the United States, but that there will be no real support from farmers for the program of organized labor.

It is true that unionism has been extended into the agricultural field, for example by organizing workers in canning factories. But is the canning factory worker a farmer? No! He may live on a farm and work in a factory which handles a farm product, but he is no longer a farmer. He is working for someone else. He is not working a farm.

A statement by the Wisconsin Council of Agriculture sums up reasons for the widening breach between the two groups.

"After an analysis and study of the economic plight of American agriculture," the statement said, "and particularly in relation to organized labor, it becomes evident that existing Federal and State labor relations acts have not only failed of their avowed purpose, but have promoted inequality of bargaining power without citing labor's responsibilities and by fixing the responsibilities of employers without provision for specific employer right in labor disputes.

"The farmer finds that his living and production costs have increased because of shorter hours for labor and proportionately higher wages in trades and industry. On the other hand, the farmer finds his income reduced, and unemployment resulting from trade and industrial uncertainty which arise from this inequality."

Germans Acclaim Hungarian Mission; Little Entente to 'Permit' Rearming

Three Powers in Entente want bilaterial pacts with Hungary as part of arms accord.

The News

BLED, Yugoslavia, Aug. 22 (AP)—The Foreign Ministers of Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Rumania—the Little Entente—in the first day of their annual meeting offered Hungary armament equality, a non-aggression pact and increased Hungarian minority rights.

The offer was made on condition that Hungary would sign an identical bilateral agreement with each of the three nations.

The discussions will continue today.

The Background

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BLED, Yugoslavia, Aug. 22—The Government Council of the Little Entente is meeting here for another regular conference. Work began yesterday noon. The Hungarian Minister to Belgrade, Baron Bakats-Bessenyei, who had come to Bled, had a conference with the Rumanian and Czechoslovakian Foreign Ministers. Before this he had already conferred with the Yugoslav Foreign Minister. It is worthy of note that the Yugoslav Minister of War was also here.

The chief reason for the formation of the Little Entente was to hold Hungary in check, and the chief subject to be discussed now will be relations with Hungary.

The desire of the three Ministers of Yugoslavia, Rumania, and Czechoslovakia is to establish more friendly relations with their common neighbor. They would like to conclude the same sort of agreement with Budapest that the Balkan Entente did with Sofia. They are willing to recognize Hungary's complete equality in the matter of rearming if Hungary will sign a non-aggression pact with them.

Better Relations All Around

Yugoslavia long ago adopted a new attitude in its relations with Hungary, and Rumania has just put into effect a new minority law which appears to place Hungarians in Rumania on a better footing. The Governments in both Belgrade and Bucharest have plainly shown that they desire friendly relations with Hungary. Premier Milan Stoyadinovitch of Yugoslavia indeed has said he could conclude an agreement with Budapest immediately. He has refrained only because of his Little Entente allies.

However, the chances for such an agreement are very small. Hungary has grown much more exacting. It has simply assumed the right to arm without asking the Little Entente. The situation in Central Europe also seems to Budapest so uncertain that the Government there does not care to tie its hands with new agreements.

It seems unlikely that Hungary would make an agreement with Czechoslovakia without Reichsführer Hitler's approval, and it appears more than certain that before the settling of the Sudeten German question such approval is excluded.

Depends on British Mission

Were Hungary to conclude an agreement with the Little Entente at this moment that would seem to Germany an unfriendly act. Hungary is not likely to take any step now that would favor Czechoslovakia.

The Little Entente's future depends more on the success of Viscount Runciman's mission as adviser in the Czech-Sudeten dispute than on its own conference. With a foreigner "mediating" the autonomy dispute in Prague, the Little Entente can no longer dictate to Budapest.

The Belgrade press, both official and unofficial, expressed the opinion that the time has come for establishing friendship between Hungary and its neighbors.

By a Staff Artist

Admiral Horthy
Regent of Hungary

Berlin interprets visit as evidence of desire to keep policies of two States in line.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Aug. 22—The visit of the Regent of Hungary—the first "head of a state" to enter Germany since Adolf Hitler came to power—may be interpreted as another diplomatic move in the Reich's expanding effort to increase its influence in Central and Southeastern Europe.

Admiral Nicholas Horthy, the Regent, headed the most imposing delegation which Hungary has sent abroad in recent years. He was accompanied by Mme. Horthy, his Prime Minister, Dr. Bela Imredy, and the Hungarian Foreign Minister, Dr. Koloman de Kanya.

Germany interprets the visit as evidence that Hungarian policy runs parallel with that of the Reich. Overlooking the vigorous efforts which Hungary is making to prevent the development of "sympathetic National Socialism" within its own boundaries, the Wilhelmstrasse indicates that today's developments are proof of the Hungarian alignment with the Rome-Berlin axis.

Elaborate Greeting in Austria

In this it expresses a hope as much as a fact. Both lay behind the elaborate welcome in Vienna when Dr. Arthur Seyss-Inquart, Governor of Austria, greeted the Regent and his party on "German" soil.

"Austria," Dr. Seyss-Inquart reminded his visitors, "is bound with the Kingdom of Hungary by a common history. This history is a mutually fond remembrance so far as it signified the fulfillment of the German task of this land and the welfare of the Hungarian nation."

Later arriving at Kiel, Germany, the Hungarians were treated to a view of Germany's naval might, some 130 vessels, including battleships, cruisers, destroyers, torpedo boats, submarines and smaller craft, constituting one of the largest of Germany's post-war parades.

Mme. Horthy christened a new 10,000-ton heavy cruiser named "Prince Eugene" as a compliment to recently absorbed Austria, taking its designation from Prince Eugene of Savoy, who distinguished himself in the battles that turned back the Turks from the gates of Vienna in the latter part of the seventeenth century.

Economics Placed First

But economic, rather than political influence, remains the major link by which Germany hopes to draw Hungary into its orbit. Hungary's prosperity depends largely upon German markets. It expects to sell all its available surplus wheat and much of its rye to Germany. About 44 per cent of Hungary's foreign trade is with the Reich.

Unfortunately for Hungary it sells more to Germany than it buys from there so the Reich is always in its debt. Besides that Hungary would prefer to send more of its exports to countries with ready cash so as to be able to buy necessary articles that Germany cannot furnish. Plainly the present trade relations are not satisfactory, but still it goes without saying that Hungary will preserve good relations with a State that buys almost half of its surplus produce.

The Government and the National Socialist Opposition are for co-operation with Berlin, while the Small Farmers' Party also, which is

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'Largest' Glacier Discovered By Washburn Near Alaska

CORDOVA, Alaska, Aug. 22 (AP)—A giant glacier system hidden among mountain ranges was noted in National Geographic records today as "without question the largest in the world outside polar ice caps."

Discovered by a National Geographic Society-Harvard University expedition under leadership of Bradford Washburn, the river of ice stretches for 100 miles between mountains. Mr. Washburn said the mass was from 5,000 to 7,000 feet deep.

The glacier system is about 200 miles east of Cordova and about 250 miles northwest of Juneau.

Mr. Washburn said the expedition sought to discover the source of huge Bering Glacier, which floats almost to the sea 150 miles west of Mt. St. Elias.

Following is Mr. Washburn's account of the discovery:

"Last week with pilot Bob Reeve of Valdez we explored the extreme western limits of what appeared to be an enormous glacier connecting Bering Glacier with Hubbard and Malaspina glaciers, already the two largest in the world outside of Arctic regions.

"Today's flight, during which we flew completely around Mt. Logan and Mt. St. Elias, the second and third highest peaks in North America, definitely proved Bering, Seward, and Malaspina glaciers are connected by a huge river of ice.

"This vast mass of glacier ice is from 5,000 to 7,000 feet high and is over 100 miles long. It is completely hidden from view behind the coastal mountain ranges.

"Others on the expedition flight were Dr. G. D. Hanna, geologist with the California Academy of Science, San Francisco; Garrett Eddy, Seattle, and pilot Harold Gillam.

"We made a complete photographic record of the glacier discovery from altitudes ranging up to 15,000 feet. The flight took more than six hours.

"Aside from our photographs and discoveries, Dr. Hanna has made tremendously interesting geological discoveries about formations in the heart of the St. Elias Range.

"This flight has been anticipated and prepared for months. The ends of these great, well-known glaciers were so huge we were almost certain they had a common gathering ground.

"Our discovery of this great ice field proves the combined glacier system of the St. Elias Range is a mammoth expanse of unbroken ice several thousand feet deep stretching almost from Cape St. Elias southward and eastward for 235 miles to the Alsek River Valley.

"The flight marks the successful completion of the major objective of the National Geographical-Harvard University flight expedition of 1938."

Mr. Washburn is an old hand in Alaskan exploration. An instructor in geography at Harvard, he has undertaken several mountain climbing trips of some of the largest in the far North.

This Changing World

The Monroe Doctrine—What President Roosevelt Meant in His Assurances of Protection to Canada—Doctrinal, If Not Monroe Doctrinal

By H. B. Elliston

In "Through the Looking Glass," Alice propounded a very serious question, "Can you make words mean different things?" The President's speech in Canada, though couched in exact phraseology, seems to have meant different things to different people. Even in the President's official family there is no apparent agreement. In the State Department the speech seems to have been hailed as "an extension of the Monroe Doctrine." The President, however, doesn't agree, and to reporters at Hyde Park he counseled a re-reading of James Monroe's famous Doctrine. He thinks his speech is pure Doctrine.

Following the President's advice, we found that Monroe sought to exclude from the American Hemisphere two things: colonization by the European powers and the expansion of the European political system. The two ideas are separated by a long distance in the fifth President's message. But that was the gist of the Doctrine.

It is difficult to connect the speech at Kingston to this Doctrine simple. For Canada is linked up with the European political system which was to be kept out of the Americas. Fifteen years ago, indeed, the Monroe Doctrine seemed to be on the verge of being applied against Canada! Canada had some claims in the Arctic, and the pundits in the United States argued that acquisition was forbidden under the Monroe Doctrine. The argument was this: The Monroe Doctrine forbids the acquisition of territory in the "Western Hemisphere by a "European" power; Canada is a part of the British Commonwealth, and is therefore a "European" power, and the territory to which she lay claim is in the Western Hemisphere! Moreover, supposing the Kingston speech were an application of the Doctrine simple, the meaning would be that Uncle Sam's strong arm would protect Canada against European attack, but not against Asiatic attack. That would make the speech meaningless to the Canadians.

However, there is no such thing as a pure Monroe Doctrine. The test of purity or otherwise lies in definition. And the famous declaration is simply not definable according to its strict letter. Even Wilson, President and historian, once confessed that "it escapes analysis." Rather the Doctrine is an evolving policy of the United States. It has broadened from precedent to precedent—rather from President to President. Some would say that it has been sometimes broadened, sometimes contracted, sometimes contorted. Monroe's share in it was the laying down of a principle with regard to the interference of foreign powers in the politics of the Western Hemisphere.

As Mr. Hughes once said, "It would be quite impossible" to give "a statement in advance of every application of it."

But were we not writing only the other day that the Monroe Doctrine had been Pan-Americanized? Assuredly. I did not like the phraseology myself. There was a wise old professor once at Columbia University who used to dispose of such statements with the quip:

"You could only Pan-Americanize the Monroe Doctrine if all Latin-American countries had a statesman by the name of Monroe!"

He implied that the Monroe Doctrine was a principle of national defense. What has really happened is that, under the present Administration, some of the harsh schoolmasterly corollaries of the Monroe Doctrine have been abandoned. I am thinking of debt-collecting expeditions, right of intervention, and so on. The good neighbor policy has been put in their place. But the Monroe Doctrine hasn't been abandoned. The best proof is the manner in which press and State Department united in interpreting the President's speech.

I do not doubt that the same language was used in Canada. More than one Canadian with whom I have talked has said that the Monroe Doctrine is an "umbrella" for Canada. What they mean is what the President said at Kingston. Certainly the United States "could not stand idly by" if Canadian soil was under threat by an external power. That is Monroe Doctrinal in the minds of United States citizens, from President Roosevelt down to the humblest citizen. That is, it is a fundamental tenet of United States security.

President Roosevelt's remarks at Hyde Park were clearly intended to save a wordy warfare among the scholars. He wished, in other words, to avoid being like Humpty Dumpty who caused the question to arise on Alice's lips when he said, "When I use a word, it means just what I choose it to mean—neither more nor less." Some utterances on American foreign policy are Humpty Dumpty-ish, but not the one at Kingston, for it put in plain words something that is a matter of course to every American.

New York to Cut Food Bill

NEW YORK, Aug. 22—Development of a huge, modern produce terminal in Lower Manhattan was announced today as the next major undertaking which Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia plans for the public works program of New York City.

Designed to handle $400,000,000 in foodstuffs annually, the proposed facilities would be erected over municipal piers on the lower West Side to combine rail, water and truck transportation so effectively that officials estimate an annual saving of $10,000,000 in costs.

The Mayor already has discussed the program with representatives of the United States Department of Agriculture and has called another conference at which State, Municipal and Federal officials will confer. It is expected that a survey of the possibilities for such a market will be the outcome of this meeting.

Believing that the project can be made self-sustaining, Mayor La Guardia held that construction might be financed outside the City's debt limit—now near the constitutional margin—with the aid of funds made available to the Secretary of Agriculture through an amendment to the Soil Conservation and Allotment Act.

No estimate of the cost was published, but William Fellowes Morgan, Jr., Commissioner of Markets, said in his last annual report that a similar market would require an expenditure of $30,000,000. However, since the facilities would be constructed over land already owned by the City, the important factor of site cost would be eliminated.

Mayor La Guardia believes that modern facilities should reduce the cost of getting foodstuffs into the hands of consumers. Such savings as may be realized, he thinks, could be divided between the farmer and the consumer, through enabling the former to retain a larger proportion of the latter's dollar, and by making possible a reduction in retail prices.

Tinless Tin Cans

BRUNSWICK, Germany, (AP)—A new substitute for tin has been found by the Research Institute of the German Canners' Association.

The Association announced their discovery as an entirely new and superior material to make cans. Details have not been disclosed.

Ice Cream? Ice Cream? From Vegetable Market?

IRVINGTON, N. J. (AP)—Philip Wenger insists his invention is ice cream, but whether the public will say it's spinach and the heck with it remains to be tested.

Mr. Wenger, an ice cream maker of 20 years standing, announced Aug. 21 his tomato sherbet would go on sale this week and that other vegetable flavors, including lima bean, green pea, and spinach, would follow soon.

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Cabinet Split In Paris Over 48-Hour Week

Premier warns people to raise industrial output to assure readiness of Nation's defense.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Aug. 22—Two members of the French Cabinet resigned today as Premier Daladier's plan to save the franc by return to the 48-hour week, announced in a dramatic radio appeal to the nation last night, struck a serious snag in the form of bitter opposition from Labor leaders, Socialists, and Communists.

The Cabinet Ministers who handed in their resignations were Paul Ramadier, Minister of Labor, and Louis Oscar Frossard, Minister of Public Works. The Socialist Party in particular denounces M. Daladier's plea for dropping the 40-hour week and returning to longer working hours. The Socialists openly threaten to precipitate a political crisis by withdrawing their support of the Government.

In view of the tense international situation, a compromise is considered probable that will avoid a "crisis which would be full of peril both for France and for peace," as M. Daladier warned the nation. The Premier immediately replaced the two resigning ministers by Anatole de Monzie, a Socialist, but a personal friend of the Premier, as Minister of Public Works, and Charles Pomare as Minister of Labor.

Solidarity With Democracies

"Peace with honor and solidarity with the world's greatest democracies—these are things we can only maintain insofar as we have risen above all monetary and financial crises," the Premier declared. "I am certain that any new devaluation of the franc or establishment of exchange control—which is but a special form of devaluation—would at once bring about a precarious state, if not outright ruin, of those international collaborations which I have just mentioned. I am equally certain that a French monetary and financial crisis would be considered as favorable circumstances by those who want war."

Although this warning is likely to be heeded by the Opposition of Socialists and Communists it throws an element of uncertainty into a political situation already disturbed by labor troubles. The Government has shown its determination to handle these labor disputes with a firm hand by using Senegalese troops and the Navy yesterday to unload ships in the Port of Marseilles where dockers are on partial strike refusing to work overtime.

France's National Income

M. Daladier's radio speech last night struck right at the root of France's economic difficulties. French national income figured in pre-war gold francs stood at thirty-five billion in 1913. It rose to forty-nine billion in 1931, and last year it dropped to only twenty-two billion, of which M. Daladier revealed the State took ten billion in taxes.

The only solution, he proclaimed, was to increase industrial production and to do this the main move must be drastic modification of the present 40-hour week. All industries connected with national defense, he said, must work 48 hours weekly and all others which have sufficient business must be allowed to work more than 40 hours at overtime, at rates not exceeding 10 per cent increase on the regular pay instead of the present prohibitive rates which often amount to 50 and even 100 per cent.

While the Rightist parties strongly back the Premier and his new move, labor circles, Socialists and Communists, take the view that M. Daladier has simply given in to the capitalists who for two years have fought he 40-hour week and so far they accordingly have refused to respond to his plea for co-operation.

Confident on Major Issues

As to the European situation and the Spanish problem, the French Government still maintains its relatively optimistic attitude, despite the absence of any apparent progress in either case.

Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet declared that events in Prague continue evolving as expected and that the time has now arrived for Viscount Runciman, who is negotiating with the Prague Government and the Sudeten Germans, to begin his real task of mediation. France, he said, is confident that the British mediator would not fail in his difficult task. As for Spain, Gen. Francisco Franco's note to London is officially termed "acceptance with reservations."

The French newspapers generally call the Insurgent General's note outright rejection which has killed the Non-Intervention Committee's plan for the withdrawal of volunteers. But M. Bonnet pointed out in a press conference that General Franco does not close the door to further negotiations which will be continued, first between London and Paris, and then with the two factions in Spain.

M. Bonnet stressed the constructive point of the Franco note, attaching particular importance to the formal promise to preserve the complete territorial integrity of Spain.

France allows plants to annul 40-hour week: Page 4.

Tubeful of Records Planned For Future Age to 'Discover'

NEW YORK, Aug. 22 (AP)—People of a future age will have information and evidence of the nature of this world of today—if they'll only follow directions.

A "time capsule" will be buried 50 feet in the earth beneath the exhibit building of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company at the 1939 World's Fair.

The copper alloy capsule will contain books and statements describing today's engineering, industrial, social, religious, and philosophical achievements, and samples of clothing, motion pictures and photographs—"a cross section of our times."

In order that archaeologists will know where to find the capsule, copies of a book describing the cache and its contents and its position will be distributed to leading libraries and museums of the world.

Like King Tut's tomb, the "capsule" will have an inner crypt and an outer chamber, and will look roughly like a shell from a Big Bertha. It will be seven feet two inches long and eight inches in diameter. Since it is expected to last 5,000 years, the outer shell is being constructed of a metallic alloy made principally of copper mixed with small amounts of chromium and silver. It is as hard as steel, yet resists corrosion as well as pure copper. Instead of rusting upon contact with iron in the earth, it should strengthen itself. It will be made in six segments, and sealed watertight.

The inner crypt will be six inches in diameter and slightly more than six feet long. In it will be an envelope of heat-resistant glass imbedded in a waterproof substance. When the relics of this age of ours have been placed inside it, all the air will be removed from it and the glass envelope will be filled with nitrogen, or some other inert gas, to act as a preservative.

What articels will be buried in the tube is to be put up to the public to determine, in the current issue of the magazine Science; and they must conform to rules as follows:

Something to show how we appear, dress and talk.

Information as to where we live and work.

Description of our arts and entertainment.

A cross-section of our general information, and how it is diffused to to us.

What we know of our world; its geology, geography, religion, philosophy, industry, government and history.

Typical small ingenious devices that contribute to our comfort and safety.

Farm Conditions in Virginia Reported Little Improved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The report of the National Economic Council to President Roosevelt that the South, including Virginia, is more "ill housed, ill fed and ill clad" than any other section of the country, is no news to the people of the Old Dominion.

They learned something about these conditions in 1928 with the report of the Burruss Commission on the condition of the farmers of Virginia.

They have learned a great deal more about them lately from the reports of the State Planning Board, and studies of marginality made by Dr. W. E. Garnett and other rural sociologists of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute at Blacksburg.

The Planning Board, in its report on agriculture in Virginia, said that the total acreage of improved land dropped from 10,094,805 acres in 1910 to 7,983,667 in 1930; that 20 per cent or more of the arable farms of Virginia are "on land that is such low productivity or are so scattered or isolated that farming is uneconomic and undesirable."

Dr. Garnett has concluded that upward of one-third of the rural population of the State is living under conditions far below the American normal or on the border line of marginality.

The agricultural census of 1935 tended to confirm these studies. The average value of Virginia farms enumerated was less than $40 per acre.

An improved highway system, better schools and generally better governmental service have tended to lift the standards of Virginia life since 1928, yet recent reports show that conditions remain very much as they were in 1928 when the Burruss Commission declared that "Virginia rural living standards are relatively low." The Planning Board remarked that there remain still "many of the distressing conditions mentioned in the above-quoted report."

While agriculture, which is the main support of about 2,000,000 of the 2,500,000 Virginians, has been on the decline, industrial development has made some gains in recent years.

Richmond, particularly, has benefited by industrial development that made steady progress even during some of the depression years. The tourist business also has become one of the leading employment-giving activities since 1930.

It is generally agreed, however, that development in other lines has not been sufficient to compensate for the decline of agriculture, and that Virginia's future prosperity depends in large measure upon the restoration of purchasing power in the rural areas.

The State Planning Board concluded "that the chances of improvement in social conditions in the farming areas are largely dependant upon the securing of fair and stable prices for the farmers' products and on sufficiencies of production needed for reasonable farm incomes."

Since 1928, Virginians have been very active in seeking to improve general business conditions throughout the State, but they, of course, have been helpless so far as procuring better prices for farm products is concerned.

Road work has been pressed; farm-to-market road construction and maintenance taken over by the State; larger allotments made to the localities for education; the State land tax abolished; health and welfare service expanded, and a State conservation department and a planning board established.

Meanwhile, the experiments of the Roosevelt Administration toward raising the level of agricultural prices through crop control legislation and trade agreement with foreign nations has further improved the condition of Virginia's farmers.

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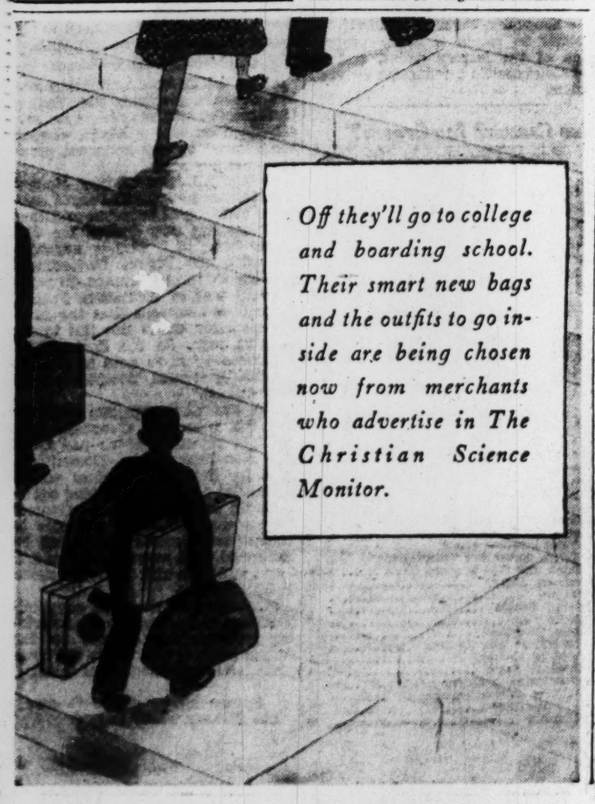

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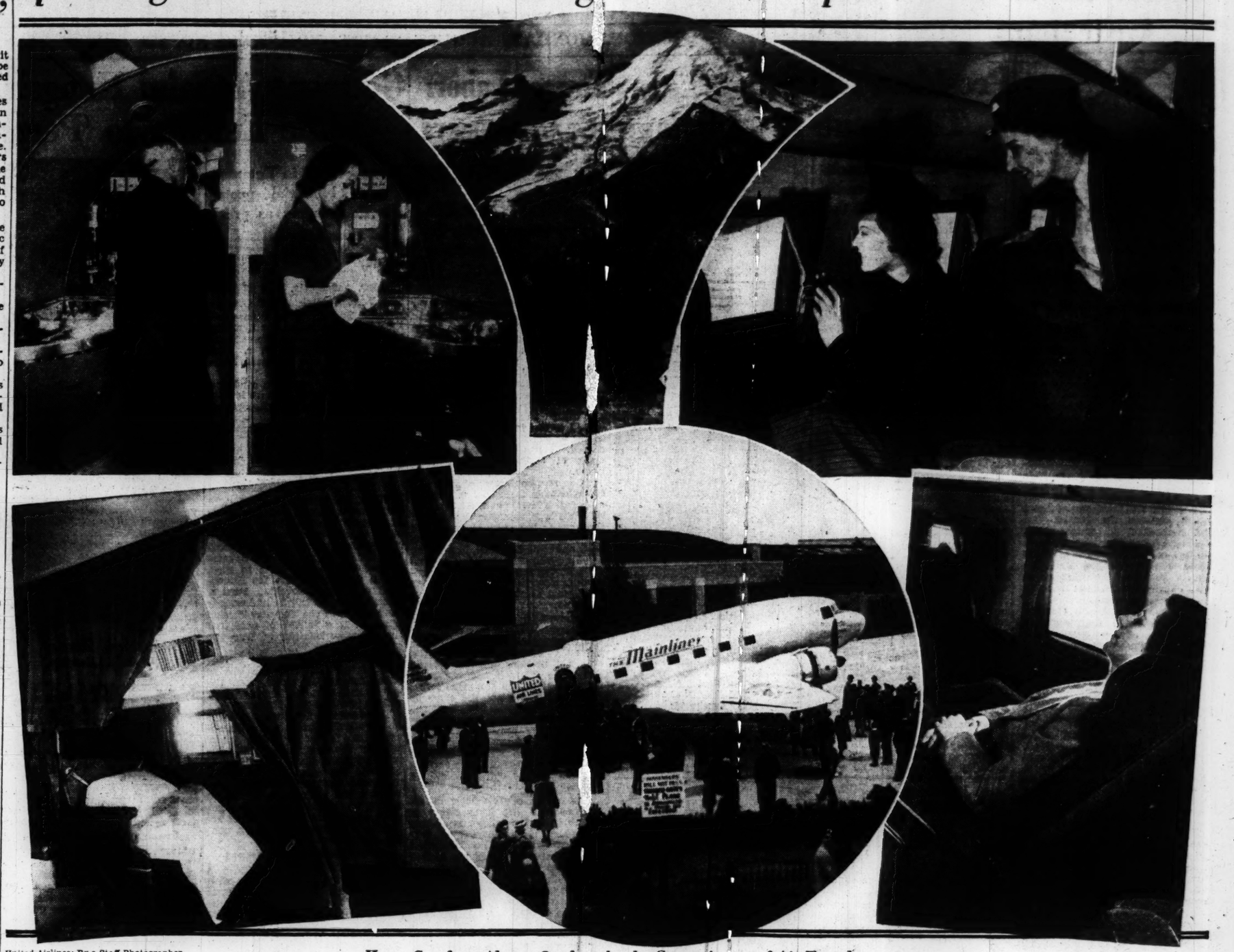

United Airlines; By a Staff Photographer

Home Comforts Almost Outdone by the Conveniences of Air Travel

Features of the dressing-rooms (upper left) include hot and cold water, and even such conveniences as an electric razor. Views of rivers and plains are contrasted with such spectacular sights as that of Mt. Rainier (upper center). Binoculars are provided to give a better view of distant scenes (upper right). Berths are longer than standard Pullman beds, with individual windows and air ventilators (lower left). United Air Lines Mainliner on exhibition at East Boston Airport (lower center). The passenger at lower right is taking a nap before luncheon in one of the plane's adjustable chairs.

U.S. Army Asks Report on Staff, Advances Young

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (AP)—Great Britain's drastic efforts to strengthen its military forces are being made coincidentally with a quiet but steady tightening of the American Army's efficiency.

New regulations require periodical efficiency reports on major generals as well as on the 12,500 officers below that grade, officials disclosed today.

The single exception is the Chief of Staff, the only active officer with the rank of full General. He reports to the Secretary of War.

Military circles understood the regulation was occasioned by wholesale reshuffling of top ranks. This was caused by the fact that nearly a score of major and brigadier generals reach the retirement age this year.

In a far less spectacular fashion than Britain's "purge" of 13 elderly generals, the American high command long before had put a definite accent on youth in promoting and training officers.

Britain reduced the age limit for active service from 67 to 60 for generals and from 62 to 57 for major generals. The American retirement age remains 64, but the War Department has been empowered by Congress to lower it by two years. Also, a study of means to revitalize the promotion system is being made.

Senior eligible officers have been passed over in the selection of major and brigadier generals for more youthful officers far down the list.

Further, the ages for admission to the War College and to the Command and General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., have been lowered repeatedly in the last five years.

The general youth policy has President Roosevelt's full approval, informed persons said.

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'Speedlined' Vacations Crowd Rare Vistas and Distances Into Short Time

Swift, modern air travel with the comforts and conveniences that enable the vacationist to reach quickly any of America's wonder spots and then enjoy their beauty leisurely, is pictured from a woman's point of view in two articles by a Christian Science Monitor staff writer who circled as the eagle flies from the Atlantic to the Pacific Coast and return. The first article follows.

By Josephine R. Boyson

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Vacation models are "speedlined" today. Miles are reduced to seconds and not one is lost as American vacationists take to the skyways for distant playgrounds. From the Brooklyn Bridge to the Golden Gate is but a yawn, a stretch and a good night's sleep, and morning finds the traveler at his destination.

Silver shuttles in the sky are weaving a new design in American play life, and the Easterner with two or three weeks' vacation can easily plan an itinerary to include Yellowstone, the Grand Canyon, Yosemite, with a trip for variety to the snow-hooded peaks of the great Northwest.

A recent vacation such as this, of three weeks, which in the horse and buggy days would have taken years, and even by train would be out of the question now, covered 6,783 miles in 41 hours and 40 minutes of travel.

It allowed ample time for a visit to that white castle in the sky that is Mt. Rainier, a climb to Timberline Lodge below the glistening dome of Mt. Hood, a tour of that California gem, Yosemite National Park, a call at Los Angeles and movieland, a peep at Boulder Dam from the air, and a trip to the wonderland of Yellowstone.

Coats and Packages Collected

This modern flight started at the Newark, N. J., airport.

"United Air Lines, Los Angeles Continental, Trip No. 9, leaving at 6:15," called the announcer, and the loudspeakers inside the building and out startled the waiting passengers into a swift collecting of coats and hats and packages, not to mention the taupe-colored suede cloth bag provided by the air line for our overnight things.

I grasped the bag tightly by the brown drawstring. Yes, it would be much more convenient in a berth than a heavy bag. Just fold it up and tuck it away. Keep it afterward as a souvenir, said the clerk, and between the airport and the plane I had thought of half a dozen uses for it. In fact, I was so preoccupied with my new baggage that I was the last one on, and found but one seat left in the 14-passenger Douglas sleeper.

Uppers and lowers, seven of each. Just like a train—a vest-pocket dressing room, too, complete with all the modern equipment that lacked nothing necessary for the overnight journey of the woman traveler.

My seat companion was a suntanned gentleman who smiled happily to himself all the time as if he were glad to be on his way. And he was, he told me. Bound for his ranch in Wyoming. Been going out there every summer for the past 10 years, always by plane. "Great improvements in air travel in that time," he said. "The old Ford trimotors—we used to think they were the last word. Had to shout at the top of your lungs to be heard. No air-conditioning then, either," he reminisced adjusting the air valve between the windows. "And no sound-proofing," he added as we chatted in ordinary voice.

A bright corner of the United Air Lines "Gay Geography" protruding from the pocket on the wall invited inspection, and revealed that we were flying over the fertile Shenandoah Valley of Pennsylvania. Green in all its shades was patterned below in crazy-quilt patchwork. In tufted darker green the clustered trees. The Susquenanna River forked into two long, thin pennants of grayish blue, and roads like scattered twine meandered in and out among the hills and valleys. Roof tops gleamed here and there through the countryside in the late sunlight, and stood shoulder to shoulder in the cities, like soldiers in drill.

Dinner? We came back to the sky with a start at the stewardess' query. Why, yes, of course. Dinner. The table fastened so neatly into the wall between us and planted its leg so firmly in the socket in the floor that it seemed an immovable part of the plane itself.

"Just as comfortable as eating at home!" I exclaimed over my fruit cup and salad.

"And much steadier than a dining car," added the ranchman as he sipped his beverage with no ounces to spill it.

Guided by Air Beacons

A portion of fried chicken, with potato balls and broccoli, was appetizingly served on bright-colored, light-weight plates of bettleware, and ice cream and cookies made up the last course of this complimentary dinner 6,000 feet up.

Dusk was sifting over the landscape, filling in the crevices and leveling the earth to a smooth surface of darkness. A light flashed below us. "We're right on our course," my companion remarked. "That's one of the air beacons. You'll see them every 10 to 20 miles across the country."

We watched the land-bound lighthouse until its cheery wink was lost behind the tail fin. "There are landing fields, too, in addition to the regular stops," my much air-traveled friend went on. "Every 50 miles along the course."

We were approaching Cleveland now. Lights glimmered in the dark like June bugs on a summer evening. Hundreds of them. Thousands! All the constellations jeweled on the earth. A city paved with stars. Such was Cleveland at night. Probably Chicago, too, was a Milky Way, but I was in my berth when we came down there, and did not see.

Refueling for the long 895-mile hop to Cheyenne, our next stop, was going on under my window, and big tanks in the wings were gulping long drafts of gasoline from the chugging trucks. And now we were off again, taxiing to the end of the runway. A pause. A testing of motors, a gathering of speed. It was hard to know when we left the ground. I parted my window curtain a bit. The moon preened herself in the silver wing of the plane. Adjusting the air valves, I snuggled down in the roomy berth, and was off to sleep.

Alternative Flights Planned

But not for long. Were we coming down? Surely we hadn't reached Cheyenne so soon! I snapped on the light, and the gray-uniformed stewardess peered between the curtains to announce softly that we had landed at Moline. Thunderstorms on the course, she said, so we would remain here until they were over.

Another plane glided into a landing beside us soon afterward, and I recognized "Trip No. 3" which left Newark an hour ahead of us for San Francisco. They had gone almost to Omaha and turned back, we learned later. But it was all quiet here at Moline. "How do they know about these storms?" I asked the stewardess.

"Oh, the captains were advised of this condition before we left Newark," she assured me. "You see we have hourly weather reports from stations all over the country. But we didn't know whether these storms would move across our path. So the pilots of both ships made out two flight plans, on according to the regular schedule," she explained, "and an alternative flight plan calling for a landing at Moline should the storms come our way. They chose Moline because it has a large landing field to allow for the deliberate gradual descent of the big Douglas sleeper planes so as not to disturb our passengers."

Close Watch on Weather

"And the pilots knew the storm was moving in this direction?" I persisted, still curious.

"Oh, they're in touch with the ground stations all the time, and always know what the weather is ahead," she answered.

The rain came down with a brisk tattoo on the plane. It was warm here on the ground with no air-conditioning, as the system operates only in flight. Heads popped out from between the curtains as the stewardess came back to report that we might be grounded for some hours, and to suggest that we would be more comfortable at a hotel—as the guests of the air line. No one declined this invitation, and one by one we scuttled through the rain to the airport.

Castaways on earth, we accepted our lot with grateful thanks for the care with which we had been deposited so safely ahead of the storm. Our entire baggage was brought in from the plane, and no one felt at all perturbed at the experience. Even 11 months' old Bobby, swathed in a sheet like a young sheik, blinked in wide-eyed interest at the goings on, and took it quite as a matter of course to be awakened and taxied to a hotel in the middle of the night.

Morning found us at the airport again. The storms had passed and skies were clear ahead. Trip No. 3 took off first.

At 10,000 feet the farm lands of Iowa and Nebraska unrolled beneath us. Squares of green and gold, the fields of grain in bud and blossom. Roads were straight lines here, no hills to circle, no mountains to climb, and the flat earth spread out to a far horizon. Puffy clouds like herds of sheep raced below, and their shadows mimicked each other on the ground.

We were having a game of cards when the stewardess came back with the Flight Log. "Altitude, 10,000 feet. Distance, 340 miles from Cheyenne at 10:15 a. m. Arrival, 11:15 a. m. M. S. T. Air Speed, 175 miles per hour, Temperature, 48 degrees fahrenheit. Trip No. 9 on 7-7-38. Signed, L. F. Duncan, Captain."

It was an attractive souvenir, one for each of us in a neat, white envelope, and Bobby's mother tucked hers away as a momento of this first vacation-by-air trip of her young son.

At Cheyenne, we took on a new crew, and at Salt Lake City, three hours later, we left them to board the Pendleton, Portland, Seattle Skylounge, and from the comfortable depths of soft-cushioned swivel chairs we looked on the mountains below. White streams threaded in among the green, and rivers wider than we had seen before defined the sun filled valleys. The West had begun!

We circled to a landing at Portland some 24 hours after our departure from Newark. Except for the weather it would have been only 16, but we were grateful for the precautions taken for our safety and comfort, and for sturdy motors that could bring us across the continent in such a short space of time.

Only one day of travel—2700 miles—and the vacation land of the West with time to enjoy it, lay before us.

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French Air Chief Back From Reich

PARIS (AP)—Gen. Joseph Vuillemin, Chief of the French Air Force, landed at Villacoublay military airport outside Paris and said he had "a very satisfactory" visit in Berlin.

The French Air Chief and five aides flew to Germany Tuesday for a friendly inspection of German aviation equipment.

As he crossed the French frontier, General Vuillemin radioed Field Marshal Hermann Göring his "sentiments of courteous comradeship, of profound admiration for your work, and sincere thanks for your hospitality."

The German Ambassador to France, Count Johannes von Welczech, met the returning French Army men at the airport.

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Visitor From Air Finds Australians Hospitable

Around the World by Air

With Marjorie Shuler
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Twenty-eighth in Series of Articles

IN THE AIR—I know now that the outstanding characteristic of Australia is its hospitality. When I arrived in Sydney a week ago on the first flying boat looking toward carrying mail at regular rates between England and Australia, residents of Sydney took the passengers to their hearts. I was asked to fly to Canberra, the Federal Capital Territory carved like Washington, D. C., out of New South Wales near where it adjoins Victoria—a planned and zoned city for a future 200,000 inhabitants. I was invited to fly to the mellow, charming city of Melbourne, to go where I liked as a guest of the railroads, to lunch with Government officials, and to drive out on the pioneer trails, gaining in 2½ hours the plains beyond the Blue Mountains which it took the bullock teams of the early settlers 2½ months to reach.

"I have spent a week end with Capt. Jack Hamilton and Vera Hamilton, his wife, listening to the sea stories which he has written and intends to write, and to her talk of Woman, the magazine of which she is editor. I have met some of the adventurers out in the bush, one of whom was a subscriber to starting the Saturday Review in New York City and who worked as a janitor just around the corner from my old home while he tried to gain a foothold as a writer. I have talked with Ion Idriess, who has written 12 books out of his own experiences, who has walked over the great Spinifex lands seeking gold, has gone with camel trains into the desert, cut sandalwood for China, lived on sheep stations, and driven cattle through the interior.

Australians Interesting

I have been in Hartley Vale to the old Collett house and heard the romantic story of the bushranger, who held up innumerable coaches and whom Mary Collett tried in vain to hide from the police.

And I think that I know now what is the most interesting thing about Australia—the Australians. And why Australians so fervently desire that a visitor shall pierce to every part of this great Continent—to meet and to understand more Australians.

For they know better than anyone else how very many different kinds of people make up their population, and because they still are pioneers they want to be judged not alone on what they have done but on the achievements which are still to be made.

Australia still is a pioneer country, governmentally only 150 years old—but in some respects only slightly junior to the United States. Australians sometimes speak of themselves as children, and as children they like you to see and admire all that they have. But then children too like to be regarded as adults, as being older than they are in years, and Australians have won that right.

Answers to Questions

I realize that I know little about Australia in view of the few days that I have spent in it. But I think that I have learned the answer to two of the questions which sometimes puzzle the people of other countries about Australians: why they cling to their own accent, and why they are so casual.

Mr. Idriess gave me the answer to the first question. Australians, he said, have a tremendous interest in their own civilization. They are intent on making a living and they are willing that the other fellow shall do so. Off here in the Antipodes, thousands of miles from other English-speaking countries they look on the world objectively. And they do not like what they see. They think that the rest of the world is fighting, snarling at each other's throats, and they want nothing of that attitude or of anything associated with it. Australia wants to be individual in its speech as in everything else. It wants to be separate.

And yet if England goes to war Australia will be by Britain's side, as it was in the last great conflict. For it will be a family affar.

Australians are casual in part because of the great undeveloped areas in the interior. If they don't like one community they n move on to the next, or to the bush and start their own community. And they are casual in part because of the outdoor living which is possible in this climate. Today it is the middle of winter in the Southern hemisphere. Americans may miss central heating, but the Australians throw up their windows, let in the sunshine along with the cold, pick sweet peas and lettuce from their gardens, and talk of the few weeks which will intervene before they go again to the beaches.

Beauty of Sydney Harbor

There is one other moot question on which I think I may now speak with some knowledge, and that is whether or not Sydney is the most beautiful harbor in the world.

That is a question which I prefer to answer in the words of Bruce Dellitt, designer of the Sydney war memorial and of many other objects of beauty in the city.

Mr. Dellitt points to the comparatively treeless expanse, with houses swung out over the water, and says that "it is a tragedy that the natural beauties of Sydney harbor have not been protected and preserved." He remarks that Australia has been developed in an economic age when saving money and gaining efficiency have been primary objectives, and says that he would dislike to think of a Europe constructed in a time when there was not the wealth and grandeur of kings to give impetus to architects and artists. Sydney will rebuild itself in time, Mr. Dellitt believes. Even now trees are being preserved in the newer developments of the harbor reaches, and some time builders of houses will cease hacking down trees on their plots and conserve what trees can be grown without endangering gardens.

Even now the harbor still is beautiful, one of nature's great gifts to mankind, and those who come by steamer between the great headlands or those who are privileged to fly down over the city will find it a magnificent gateway to a magnificent country.

A few moments ago I waved it a last farewell as the Qantas airplane rose in the air for the four-day flight northward to Singapore, where I shall change to an Imperial Airways on the backward road to Bangkok and thence to Hong Kong for the flight across the Pacific.

In First Flying Boat

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—From the first flying boat to reach Sydney on the newly-inaugurated London-Sydney service by these craft stepped Marjorie Shuler, staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor. She is flying around the world and is the first woman to travel to the five continents in commercial airplanes, just as she was the first woman to fly by recognized air routes around South America.

"Just 55 pounds of luggage is all I am allowed to take traveling by air, and my typewriter weighs 12 pounds, so you can imagine how carefully I have to plan my wardrobe," she told a woman reporter of a Sydney newspaper. She has built up her wardrobe on four lace outfits—a white lace evening gown, a wine-colored wool lace gown for day wear, a navy blue lace afternoon suit, and a blue traveling frock which looks like tweed.

"I am so enthusiastic about flying because it is quite impossible to see as much of the world by any other means," she commented. "I want to see air travel accepted by everyone because it means that the comfort and convenience will be increased. As a mere outsider looking on, I think this new air service between England and Australia is of particular importance to the British Empire."

The first woman to make the full London-Sydney trip by flying boat was Miss Muriel Howlett, Australian-born official of the British Broadcasting Corporation. Plans were made for her to broadcast from stopping points along the route as well as on arrival in Sydney.

Anniversary Noted By Associated Press

BOSTON, Aug. 22 (AP)—A hundred newspapers in New England joined today in observing the ninetieth anniversary of the founding of the first Associated Press, now the only world-wide, non-profit, news-gathering organization in existence.

At 9 A. M. (Eastern Standard Time) the network of leased news wires linking the papers in New England paused in a one-minute observance of the beginning of the name of the Associated Press in newspaperdom.

Grown from a skeletonized report of 1,000 words transmitted daily by Morse telegraph a quarter of a century ago, the Associated Press news report today brings its New England papers the selection of 200,000 words of news from all parts of the world.

Kendrick in London

LONDON, Aug. 22 (AP)—Capt. Thomas Kendrick, British passport officer in Vienna who was charged by Germany with espionage and expelled, arrived by airplane today from Budapest, Hungary.

The banished officer flew here by way of Praha, Czechoslovakia, and Rotterdam, The Netherlands. He came by airplane to avoid possible embarrassment by questioning on the Continent. He was accompanied by his wife.

Captain Kendrick was arrested last Wednesday. Saturday he crossed from Vienna into Hungary—across the nearest frontier—and went to Budapest after Germany had requested that Britain see that he leave the country as quickly as possible.

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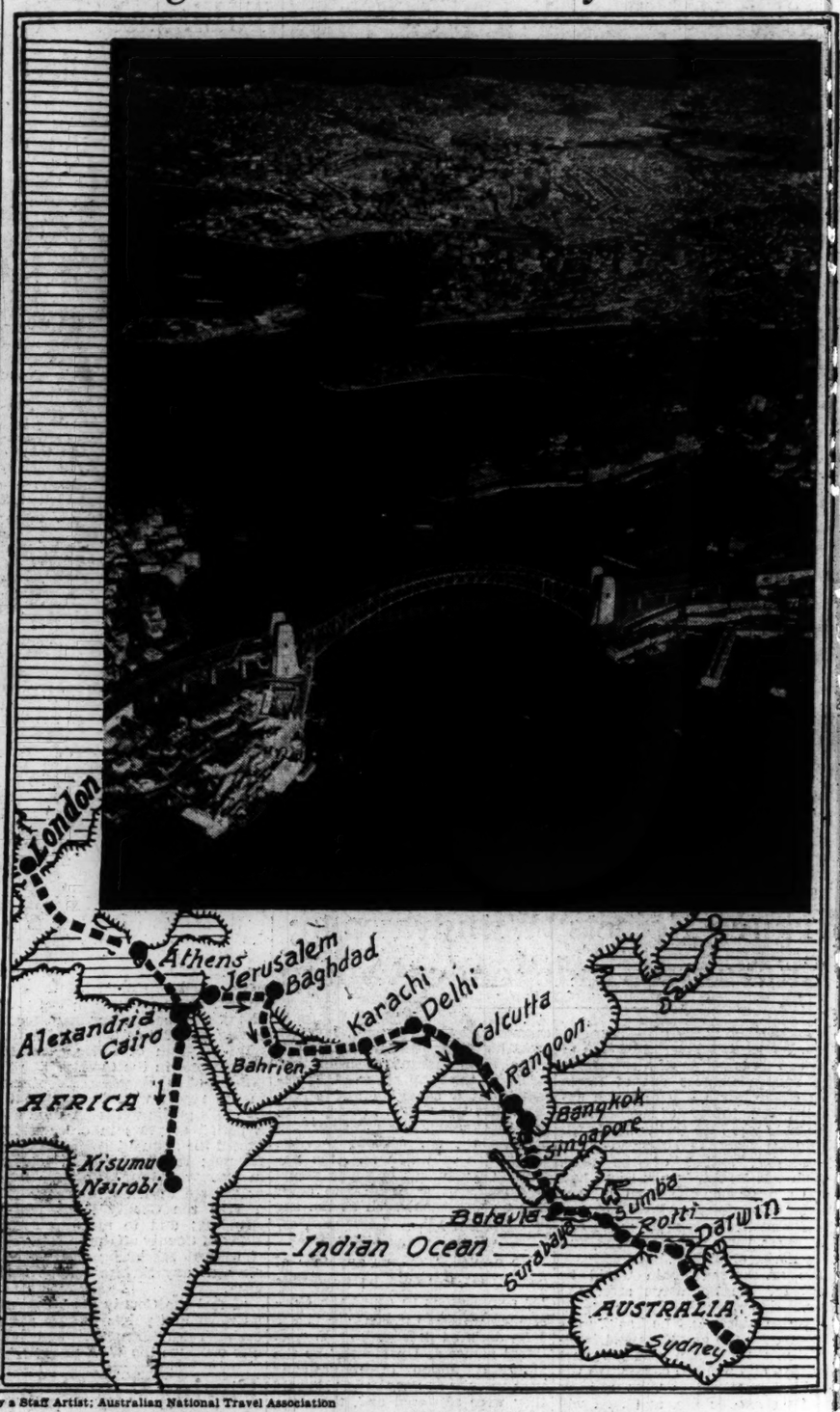

By a Staff Artist; Australian National Travel Association

Sydney Harbor, New South Wales, as an Air Traveler Sees It
Below is shown the route followed in world-girdling plane tour.

Iowa Barristers Defeat Proposal To Integrate Bar

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DES MOINES, Iowa—Seven years of systematic effort to inaugurate an integrated bar in Iowa was climaxed Aug. 16 with a Supreme Court ballot among the 3,574 lawyers in the State revealing a majority of 40 against the innovation, with more than 1,000 not voting.

The final count showed that 1,295 voted no, and 1,255 yes, while 1,024 failed to honor the instructions that the ballot be returned on or before Aug. 15.

The movement for integration was launched by officers of the Iowa State Bar Association in June, 1931.

At no time has this State's Bar Association been able to enroll more than 50 per cent of the lawyers as members. Integration, when officially authorized by states, makes membership, with annual dues, compulsory.

Iowa Lawyers, Inc., with headquarters in Belle Plaine, was organized with Charles E. Hughes as President as a nonprofit unit to offer resistance to the proposed integration. Membership and contributions are voluntary.

Petitions and peladings of the Iowa Lawyers, Inc., featured the following:

"A bar association instituted by force, composed of a membership brought in under pentalty of law and kept in under penalty of disbarment, is a strange conception. In it we see the incarnation of the very spirit of regimentation.

"We are in no way opposed to a strong, voluntary bar association and believe that the present bar association can be developed and made more democratic and representative with a greatly increased membership.

"We fear for the freedom of the bar and feel that the public is interested in the preservation of this freedom. Our position on this phase of the matter is well set out in a report which was adopted by the State Bar Association of Pennsylvania on June 27 of this year. That Association adopted a report rejecting the theory of integration and stressing that the very essence of progress is free growth.'

"In fact it is our position in Iowa that conscription and regimentation will defeat the attainment of any real and lasting accomplishments; that the public will consider any such a plan as an attempt to form the bar into a union for the purpose of raising fees and that the reaction will be detrimental to the bar."

The petition for the integrated bar featured the development of integration that has taken place in the United States in the last 17 years. It was pointed out that bar integration has proved practical and desirable in North Dakota, Alabama, Idaho, New Mexico, California, Nevada, Oklahoma, Mississippi, South Dakota, Utah, Arizona, North Carolina, Washington, Louisiana, Oregon, and Puerto Rico.

Gardener in Times Square Finds Much to Keep Him Busy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Twenty years ago they gave Tokeo Shiota a job as house gardener for the Hotel Astor in New York. You may wonder how a man would go about being house gardener for a hotel right in the middle of Times Square. They gave Mr. Shiota the roof of the eleventh floor for his garden. He was very well satisfied with the territory then, and he has never found any reason to change his mind. A lot of things have happened to Times Square in 20 years, but to Mr. Shiota they have been as remote as the surf pounding on the shore of Akamagaseki.

He has a greenhouse; and he grows plants in an outdoor garden destined to adorn the Skywalk Cafe which is on the floor below. He has a few pets—an alligator and a turtle and some gold fish. Down on the roof of the tenth floor he has a couple of rock gardens too, with flowing water, tiny cascades and a subtle atmosphere of spaciousness not intrinsic in the cubic measure of the space. This feeling of spaciousness is due in some measure to the presence of a clump of bamboo trees. Probably not one person out of 200,000 passing in Times Square below, knows that the Times Square climate is particularly conducive to the growth of bamboo trees. "You have to take them indoors in winter, though," Mr. Shiota says, horticulturally—or is it arboreally?

Figuring Made Easy

Mr. Shiota also has an office. It is like the office of any other florist, except for one thing. On his desk there is an abacus, which you may have seen in Oriental shops; a device with sliding counters, used to calculate. Mr. Shiota does all his sums on it. Figures up the items and total costs of orders placed with nurseries for stock, and so on. "It's the quickest and simplest machine ever invented for figuring," he says. "The Chinese have used it for 3,000 years. I shouldn't wonder if it was used for the calculations for the Great Wall of China."

Every once in a while the man in charge of banquets down in the hotel hurries up to Mr. Shiota's office and says would it be possible to turn out something special in the way of some statuary or something, for decorating the room for a special dinner? Mr. Shiota likes to model garden figures out of plaster. He recently did a large and elegant pelican, engaged in the slightly lost cause of catching a flying fish. When the piece was set up in the banquet room, it enjoyed quite a success.

But then, Mr. Shiota has had a lot of experience in designing and constructing the components of Japanese gardens. He designed the one incorporated in the Brooklyn Botanic Garden, and has made gardens for the Japan Society in New York, the Newark Museum Association in Newark, N. J., and on numerous private estates on Long Island and in Westchester. Recently he has drawn plans for the reconstruction of the Shint Shrine which was in the Brooklyn Botanic Garden, and was burned down a while ago. Mr. Shiota felt a slight sense of injury when the shrine was burned down by a person or persons unknown. Not because of himself, but because so many thousands of people had shown an interest in visiting it, and they were thereby deprived of that pleasure.

"But I think those who came to see it will remember it as it was; and when we have another, built on the same site, they will come to see that, and enjoy it as much as they did the first one," he says.

'Every once in a while Mr. Shiota plants something just to amuse himself. This year when he planted a lot of tomatoes he had no idea of the weather in store for New York.

But the floods descended and his tomato plants with them. And the tomatoes were just beginning to get ripe, too. It seemed too bad. He could have had quite a salad with the tomatoes on those vines. But having had a garden on the roof of the Astor Hotel for 20 years has helped to make Mr. Shiota philosophical.

"I really only planted them for fun anyway," he laughs, picking a small leaf off his blue smock.

Gearless Auto Planned

CAMBRIDGE, England, Aug. 22 (AP)—Plans for a revolutionary automobile without gears or clutch were presented today to the British Association for the Advancement of Science.

Prof. Frederick C. Lea, formerly of Sheffield University, who presented the paper, said the new method of power transmission also could be applied to airplanes, ships and railroad trains.

It was understood an English company was being formed to promote the invention, credited by Professor Lea to Commendatore Piero Salerni, an Italian engineer living in England.

Claims for the gearless car—in which a centrifugal pump replaces the gear box and clutch—are that it would use less gasoline, increase tire mileage and quicken acceleration.

Professor Lea said he based his conclusions on tests of more than 65,000 miles with such an automobile.

Substitution of the pump system for the orthodox clutch and gear box, he said, "results in improvement of performance . . . in getaway, general acceleration, hill climbing and drive on the open road."

"The driver, over long distances in traffic and climbing hills, is not wearied by de-clutching and gear-changing," he said.

"Mechanical construction of the transmitter is in every way simple and sound; as compared with the orthodox clutch and gear mechanism, it is simpler and less costly and its overall efficiency is apparently greater.

"Its scope transcends the field of the automobile and should include vehicles of every kind driven by internal combustion engines, both of the gasoline and heavy oil type."

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TANSAN—a tan beige
TANGEE—a sun beige
CHOW—a golden tan
Hosiery Store—Street Floor

Bronze Age Pushed Back 1,000 Years

CAMBRIDGE, England, Aug. 22 (AP)—Europe's "Bronze Age" was pushed back 1,000 years to 2800 B. C. today by Prof. V. Gordon Childe of Edinburgh University, who drew a picture of civilization as it existed then in Europe and the Near East, based on recent archaeological discoveries.

Excavations in Greece, the Danube regions and elsewhere have convinced him the Continental Bronze Age should be dated "nearer 2800 B. C. than 1900," Professor Childe told the British Association for the Advancement of Science.

Bronze Age Zones

"At the beginning of the Central European Bronze Age towards the middle of the third millennium B. C., the following zones could be distinguished," he said:

"1. The metropolitan civilizations of Egypt and Babylonia.

"2. Relatively provincial civilizations in Crete, Syria and Hittite Asia Minor, but still fully literate and truly urban.

"3. Bronze Age towns in Western Anatolia and Peninsular Greece whose walls may enclose from four to 11 acres and defend not only smiths but also specialized potters and many other craftsmen. Most are illiterate, but literate urban civilization is already dawning at Mycenae.

"4. In Macedonia and the Balkans and on the Middle Danube stable villages exist; their size can be estimated from the cemeteries comprising a maximum number of 180 graves. Besides farming the only specalized industry is metallurgy, and commercial organization is too rudimentary to make metal generally available for tools.

Economy in Czechoslovakia

"5. In Czechoslovakia and South Germany a similar economy reigns but the settlements are less permanent and the maximum number of graves so far reported from a cemetery is 100.

"6. In North Germany, Denmark and South Sweden are bands of herdsmen and small hamlets of self-sufficing peasants still equipped with only stone weapons.

"7. In the extreme north the sole source of livelihood is food gathering."

"Ten years of excavation throughout the Old World have yielded results startling enough to affect our concrete picture of human history," said Professor Childe.

Professor Childe entitled his address "The Orient and Europe," because he said he intended to recall an assumption which has exercised a profound influence on research. This was a statement of the great archaeologist and thinker Montelius, who, in 1899, asserted that "at a time when the peoples of Europe were so to speak without any civilization whatsoever, the Orient . . . (was) already in enjoyment of a flourishing culture."

Such a statement, Professor Childe declared, was very much more a statement of faith than a deduction from accumulated data. Only now that "the dust stirred up by excavating spades settles" could the theory of Montelius be tested, he added.

Montelius' Propositions

Montelius, he pointed out, maintained five propositions; that civilization in the Orient is extremely ancient; that civilization can be diffused; that elements of civilization were in fact diffused from the Orient to Europe; that the diffusion of historically dated Oriental types provides a basis for bringing prehistoric Europe within the framework of historical chronology; that prehistoric European cultures are poorer than contemporary Oriental cultures, i. e., that civilization is later in Europe than in the East.

"Today," Professor Childe said, "none of these propositions except No. 2 need be treated as postulates rather than as conclusions from the results of investigations. For the excavations published during the last five years have provided abundant data by which to test the axioms' validity.

"The high absolute antiquity of Oriental civilization," he added, "has been very dramatically confirmed by excavations in Mesopotamia and Syria and Anatolia."

New Comparisons

The results, Professor Childe said, have allowed new comparisons to be made, which prove a continuous culture at an early age from the Aegean to the Danube and necessitate the revision of previous European chronology.

"The latest additions to knowledge," he added, "resulting from Frankfort's masterly operations at Tel Agrab, Tel Asmer and Khafaje, have not only to be mentioned as enhancing the likelihood of diffusion and providing fresh data for European Chronology, but intensify our appreciation of the high level of Oriental civilization and emphasize the long duration of the Early Dynastic Age. The Sin Temple at Khafaje was rebuilt five times."

And the early Dynastic period was, Professor Childe declared, far from the beginning of urban life. German excavators have uncovered temples of great size in the Tigris-Euphrates delta, which show positive proof of having been rebuilt several times, and post-date this culture, in his opinion, to 4,500 B. C.

Mathematical Yukon

CAMBRIDGE, England, Aug. 22 (AP)—Mathematicians explored the Yukon Aug. 20 without stirring from their seats in a session of the British Association for Advancement of Science.

Their Yukon, however, was no vast territory in the Arctic and there was no gold at the end of their searches.

Yukon to the mathematicians was the name coined by Prof. Patrick Blackett, Langworthy Professor of Physics at Manchester University, for a heavy electron. But it was enough to hold them to their seats while almost 3,000 of their colleagues sought green fields and lakes for the week end.

The great velocity of Professor Blackett's Yukon makes it so difficult to trace, it was said, that out of 100,000 attempts to photograph it in all parts of the world only five pictures show signs of the phenomenon.

But Professor Blackett, made up for the dealth with word pictures and blackboard calculations to expound his view of the Yukon and other aspects of the highly technical subject of high altitude cosmic radiation.

New 'First' in Air History: Man Rises by Muscular Force

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—For the first time, a human being has been able to lift himself off the ground in a heavier-than-air machine propelled solely by normal muscular energy. The feat, which took place a few weeks ago in the laboratory of Wayne University, Detroit municipal school, was made in a goro-cycle designed by Dr. W. Frederick Gerhardt, Professor of Aeronautics at the University.

The goro-cycle is a helicopter in its simplest possible form. Its lifting element is a two-bladed variable-pitch airscrew of 14 feet diameter, mounted on a vertical-drive shaft and driven through a pinion gear of two-to-one ratio by ordinary bicycle foot pedals. As set up in the laboratory, the goro-cycle is not a completely free flying machine, but is kept from falling sideways by a stationary tripod.

2¼-Inch Hops

Disclaiming any commercial possibilities for his machine, Dr. Gerhardt points out that its maximum flight elevation, under perfect conditions, would be about 12 feet from the ground. Jumps as high as 2¼ inches were made in a series of tests with the experimental machine as it is now constructed, the jumps being made by various Wayne professors, with honors for the first one going to Mrs. Joanna de Tuscan, Olympic fencer and wife of Bela de Tuscan, Wayne fencing coach.

"While a 2¼-inch jump may seem like a slight accomplishment, it must be remembered that the principle involved has been proven correct, and that almost since the beginning of civilization man has tried unsuccessfully to accomplish this in one way or another. Too, this short distance takes on added significance when it is realized the actual flight made equals about 1-1,200 of the maximum possible, while the first flight made by the Wright Brothers was equivalent to only about 1-5,000 of the theoretical ceiling attainable by modern aircraft.

Two New 'Firsts'

The flight by the goro-cycle marks an achievement in the solution of one of the "classic" problems of natural science, and establishes the following two "firsts" in history:

1. The first visually observable vertical flight by normal muscular power.

2. The first flight of any character by muscular power by a woman.

"If any persons are to be credited with its achievement," said Dr. Gerhardt, "they are Juan de la Cierva and John Dewey. Cierva because the aerodynamical principal, the jump method of take-off, which is at the basis of the design of the goro-cycle, was discovered by the Spanish inventor of the autogyro; Dewey, because the design, construction and testing, carried out by a group of Junior College students, was made possible by the application of the progressive project method, devised by the American philosopher and educator of Columbia University. This experiment is only a by-product of more important aeronautical developments and I look upon it as a slight indication of what can be done when young minds, through proper educational techniques, are encouraged to study and utilize for varying purposes, the ideas of creative technicians."

Virginia Restricts Sunday Beer Sales

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Six counties and four towns in Virginia have certified to the State Liquor Control Board that they have adopted local ordinances banning Sunday wine and beer sales within their jurisdictions under authority of an act of the 1938 General Assembly.

Governing bodies that have certified such action to the State Board since the Act became effective June 21 are Buckingham, Amelia, Mathews, Accomac, Highland and Craig counties, and the towns of Scottsville, Louisa, Newcastle and Saltville.

All the governing bodies certifying action to the State board so far have banned wine and beer sales between the hours of midnight and 6 o'clock Monday morning, the maximum limits under which they may order the ban.

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LINGER under the striped awning of a sidewalk café to enjoy good food at leisure—and so give yourself a restful *Little Vacation* right in the busy midst of town! Many restaurants advertised in The Christian Science Monitor feature attractive outdoor service.

AF of L Council in Meeting Confident of Defeating CIO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 22—American Federation of Labor leaders opened their fall Executive Council session here at the Ambassador Hotel today, confident of eventual victory over the Committee for Industrial Organization and working on plans to speed such a triumph.

The Council's report to the annual national convention, to be held in Houston, Texas, in October, is being prepared here and will set forth the reasons for these hopes.

Foremost in the list is the series of internal troubles in CIO unions, such as the rebellion in the United Automobile Workers' Union that has harassed its president, Homer Martin, recently, and the new revolt in the textile industry.

Another strong factor is the assurance President Roosevelt reportedly gave to William Green, AF of L President, of co-operation in modifying the National Labor Relations Act. Mr. Green and his AF of L followers have been particularly vexed at the administration of this law, charging that Labor Relations Boards gave the CIO all possible advantage in every dispute with the older labor organization.

Timed Inquiry

In addition, the current revelations before the House Committee investigating un-American activities are regarded as well timed to help the AF of L in its fight. John P. Frey of the AF of L Metal Trades Department has been a spokesman and special student of this subject for several years and has filled the House Committee record with charges of communism in the CIO.

Much gratification was evident today over the known coolness of David Dubinsky, President of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, toward the John L. Lewis-CIO policies. Some AF of L spokesmen predicted that Mr. Dubinsky would take his union back to the AF of L eventually, stripping the CIO of one of its most successful and most powerful units. Some also declared that Mr. Lewis would not risk calling a national CIO convention this fall for fear of publicizing all the internal disputes in his organization.

Leaders stressed that such a convention wouuld force Mr. Lewis to take definite sides in the factional fight in the UAW the moment the question arose of seating the UAW delegates.

TWOC Opposed

Reports today from the Federation of Woolen and Worsted Workers of America, holding a special conference in Providence, R. I., added to the AF of L jubilance. Led by Francis Gorman, President of the United Textile Workers of America, members of the union were repotred rebelling against "self-constituted leaders," imposed upon them by the CIO.

These leaders, it was added, form the Textile Workers' Organizing Committee and its governing board of seven, and are headed by Sidney Hillman, President of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. Mr. Hillman has been a leader in the CIO since its formation. Textile spokesmen in Providence charged that the TWOC board did not include one textile worker member.

AF of L spokesmen declared their own membership had grown strongly during the past year, until there now are more dues-paying members than the total a year ago of paying and nonpaying. Some insisted the CIO had no more than 200,000 who were actually paying their dues.

The AF of L blessing is expected to be conferred here upon a number of political candidates, particularly in New York State, and especially those who are actively opposed by CIO favorites.

France Allows Plants to Annul 40-Hour Week

PARIS, Aug 22 (AP)—Premier Edouard Daladier told the Nation yesterday that France's 40-hour week must be sacrificed to strengthen the national economy and defense in the midst of a war-worried Europe.

The Premier, although declaring he did not believe in the "fatality of war," obviously made references to Germany's vast military maneuvers to emphasize his urgent radio appeal to the Nation.

France's defense is strong, he said, but a financial crisis would be "considered as favorable circumstances by those who want war."

Furthermore, he declared, exchange control or devaluation of the franc would "certainly make precarious and possibly ruin" France's collaboration with the "great democracies."

He referred to France's link with the United States and Great Britain in the tri-power monetary agreement, as well as the strong co-operation of Britain and France in Europe.

Must Increase Production

The only solution, the Premier said, was to increase French production.

"It is necessary that without formality and interminable discussion any industry which has need may be able to employ workers not only 40-hours a week, but the hours necessary to its activities."

The Premier, who also is National Defense Minister, used Germany's army maneuvers to drive home the urgent need for action.

"In the center of Europe great states review or try out their forces.

"For their soldiers and their reservists there is no longer any real limit to the duration of military service.

"For their workers there is no real limit to the duration of labor.

"Most nations of the world give the same example of intense activities.

"There are so many facts which should be a warning to France."

Plank in Leftist Program

M. Daladier's decision to change the work week meant he had decided at least temporarily to tear out the main plank of the People's Front program.

The Former Socialist Premier, Léon Blum, who headed the first People's Front Government, pushed through the 40-hour week law on the crest of a vast strike wave in 1936. He persistently defended the law with the rest of the Leftist parties.

M. Blum's Socialists still are the largest group in the Chamber. M. Daladier, Radical Socialist, therefore is likely to face a political battle when Parliament returns—probably in November.

"In no nation of the world except France and Mexico is the 40-hour week a normal work week," the Premier said.

M. Daladier said the Government was ready to lift much of the tax load from the employer if the employers increased industry's capacity to produce with new equipment and new measures designed for efficiency.

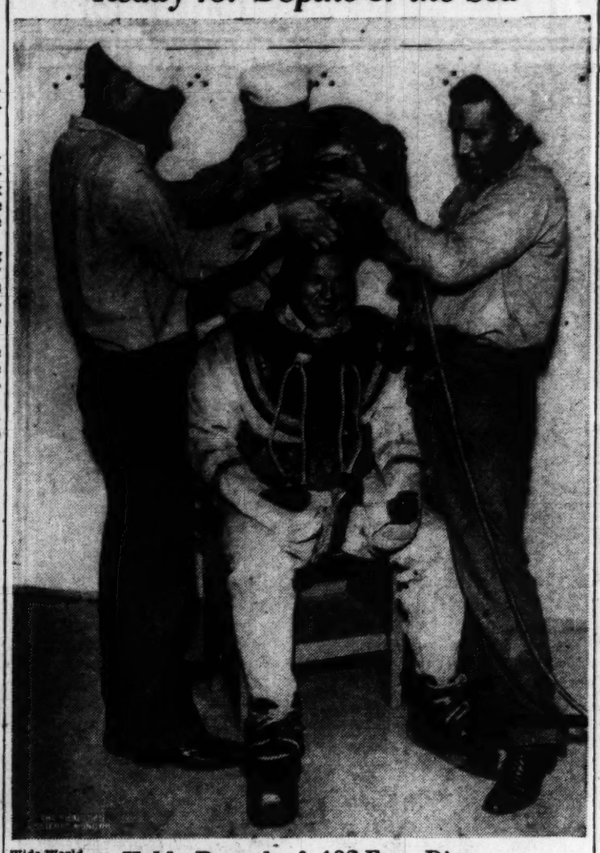
The Premier, informed quarters said, still holds enough power to change the 40-hour week law, although the power to govern by decree, given him by Parliament soon after he formed his "National Defense" Government, expired July 31.

However, he has the power to govern by ordinary decree until Parliament returns.

Then the real test of power will come when he submits his decrees to Parliament for approval.

The main hope for M. Daladier lay in the fact, however, that the People's Front collapsed when M. Blum's second Government fell in April.

Ready for Depths of the Sea



Wide World

Holds Record of 402-Foot Dive

In this equipment, William Baddeus, master diver, recently went down 402 feet from the U.S.S. Falcon. The diver used the mixture of oxygen and helium which was perfected by Navy experts as an air supply. Formerly a diver could only go down 300 feet.

Franco Rejects 'Withdrawals'; Guarantees Independent Spain

LONDON, Aug. 22 (AP)—Insurgent Gen. Francisco Franco's rejection of the two basic points of a scheme to get foreign fighters out of Spain was contained in a note which accepted the theory of withdrawal. The note was sent to the 26-Nation European Nonintervention-in-Spain Committee, author of the plan, which was British-inspired and had been accepted by the Spanish Barcelona Government.

General Franco's reply made one guarantee, three qualified offers, and four major objections.

He guaranteed Spain would be kept for the Spaniards after the war.

The Insurgents, he said, are fighting for the greatness and independence" of Spain and do "not consent, and will not consent, to the slightest mortgage on its soil, or on its economic life, and . . . will defend at all times, to the last handful, its territory, its protectorates and its colonies . . ."

Franco Proposals

Under what some believed to be insurmountable difficulties he offered to:

1. Remove 10,000 of his foreign troops;
2. Respect two neutral ports for passage of food to Government Spain;
3. Co-operate in trying to respect nonmilitary objectives.

He objected:

1. To accepting belligerent rights (which would permit him legally to blockade Government Spain's ports) after a "substantial withdrawal" of foreign troops and demanded belligerent rights immediately;
2. To the principle of proportionate withdrawal, scoffing at the plan's proposals for distinguishing between foreigner and Spaniard;
3. To the system of neutral observers on ships trading with Spain, demanding that frontiers be closed "permanently and without any conditions;"
4. To permission for international observers to fly over Spain or observe in Spanish airports.

Moreover, he demanded to know what "guarantees" the Powers could give him of Government Spain's honesty and reserved the right to make other objections which he considered "useless to make at this stage."

Belligerent Rights

Speaking of his "generous attitude" and his "practical and equitable" suggestions for "improving" the withdrawal plan, General Franco argued that Insurgent Spain deserves belligerent rights.

He pointed out that Insurgent Spain is larger in territory than Government Spain, has a "legal and regular Government," and armed forces "operating under a flag already recognized by many countries and respected eight years ago by the entire would without exception."

"No requirement for the enjoyment of belligerent rights is, therefore, lacking," he declared, "and, nevertheless, these are now afforded us to a diminished extent and on terms which render them wholly valueless. . . .

"The National (Insurgent) Government of Spain cannot, however great its willingness for conciliation, agree to the grant of belligerent rights in the form proposed. It demands, as a condition and precedent, that this right . . . be granted in all its fullness and not subject to conditions . . . without previous recognition of which . . . the national Government of Spain would lack sufficient personality to enter into an agreement such as the one now offered to it . . ."

Count "Impossible"

He argued, "without any fear of error, that it would be impossible for commissions to count the Government's foreign troops.

He declared they were given "national names and passports" by the "juridical fiction of naturalizing such recruits as Spaniards." He said they were scattered and, therefore, could be concealed in large populations.

All insurgent foreign fighters, General Franco pointed out, were from European countries that subscribed to the Nonintervention Committee's plan but about half of the foreign troops in the Government's forces were from other parts of the world and would not be affected.

If the Government resorted to dishonest practices, "and there are reasonable grounds for anticipting that they will do so," he asked, "what guarantees will counting of volunteers then offer? What guarantees . . . that proportional withdrawal of volunteers will not turn out to be unequal and arbitrary . . .?"

Therefore, General Franco summarized, it would be necessary to strengthen the proposal "with guarantees, which do not figure in the present plan, in order to avoid the aim pursued developing into a farce."

Pointing out that proportional withdrawal involved cumbersome and dangerous investigations by foreign commissions, the Ipsurgent leader reiterated his contention that "the sole practicable procedure" would be "equal diminution" of foreign fighters on both sides.

He concurred in the proposal for establishment and strengthening of neutral observations, but declared there was "authentic evidence" of "its inadequacy."

Contraband Charged

He charged the same fault lay in land frontier supervision as at sea where, he said, contraband is shipped to Government ports aboard vessels carrying nonintervention observers. "Permanent commissions in ports," he declared, "would usurp the sovereign rights of Spain," and held the only solution would be belligerent rights.

He objected that air observations, as suggested in the plan, would be "incompatible with the military situation through which Spain is passing . . . and is consequently impracticable, since at the present time airports are entirely military in character and cannot be subjected to foreign observation.

Of both observation and inquiries by neutral commissions to determine proportions for withdrawals of foreigners, General Franco declared they would lend themselves "to repeated incidents which might be invested with incalculable gravity."

Italy Denies 'Proof' on Spain

ROME, Aug. 22 (AP)—Italy has given an oral reply to Great Britain's complaint against continued shipment of Italian arms and men to the Spanish insurgents, it is learned here.

Informed sources said the answer was delivered by Count Galeazzo Ciano, Italian Foreign Minister, to Sir Noel Charles, British Charge d'Affaires here.

While Count Ciano insisted the British accusations were made without adequate proof, these sources said, he added that if supplies have been reaching Spain from Italy it was only because Italian troops in the field could not be abandoned.

They said Count Ciano assured Sir Noel that if there were such shipments their volume was sufficient only to assure Italian fighters enough ammunition and other necessities.

As to Italian combatants in Spain, Count Ciano was said to have assured Sir Noel that Italy could not withdraw its nationals from the war unless other countries took similar action.

Great Britain presented a memorandum Aug. 7, citing alleged Italian violations of the European non-intervention agreement.

After it had been intimated in Rome that Italy would not reply to the memorandum, Sir Noel told Count Ciano Aug. 18 that Britain expected a response.

Reports of renewed Italian aid to insurgent Francisco Franco have increased outside Italy in recent weeks. Some quarters have asserted a new division was sent to Spain.

Italian sources, although acknowledging Italian troops still are going to Spain, say the number is only enough to make up for casualities.

Georgia Citizens To Finance Study Of County Affairs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Offering to pay the expense of an expert to make a survey of Fulton County finances in order to find some means of avoiding an increase in the tax rate and of showing the Commissioners how to manage the County's finances without a deficit, a committee of Atlanta's leading businessmen and bankers filed a report Aug. 13 with the Commissioners incorporating several suggestions on County management.

"We appreciate the work of the committee," said George Longino, County Commissioner. "I do not approve an increase in the tax rate and believe that with the co-operation of the committee, the County can get along without increasing the tax rate. I will welcome the survey by the expert which this committee has so generously promised to employ."

The Fulton County budget during the last five years has increased about $300,000 each year, the county's relief money and an ambitious sewer project being large items in the increase. In 1933 the County's expenditures amounted to $3,302,000, while in 1938 the County expenditures will call for $4,947,000.

"A striking thing about these comparisons," the report pointed out, "is that for five years the budget has risen approximately $300,000 a year, and that the total increase in the annual budget has been $1,000,000 or approximately 50 per cent."

"All of our investigation indicates," the report continued, "that there is no possibility of reducing the appropriation for relief, and on the contrary, the County Commissioners should anticipate the necessity of increasing it.

"We are not undertaking to say finally that this procedure will completely solve your difficulty, but we earnestly recommend that this procedure be followed before resort be had to an increase in tax rates. If tax assessments are increased, it should be done as a part of a uniform program of fairly equalizing assessments in the County."

Some of the suggestions contained in the report were to arrange the County's public works program over a period of years in order not to exceed the annual income in County revenue; to anticipate an increase in County appropriation for relief or welfare work above the $300,000 a year the County is at present spending; and to make a special study of County affairs to determine if without sacrificing efficient government any savings can be managed.

"I feel the County must continue its relief and public welfare work," declared Mr. Longino, "and must also continue the WPA projects."

Paying War Debt Is Good Business, British Are Told

CAMBRIDGE, England, Aug. 22 (AP)—Payment of Britain's war debt to the United States was urged by Commissioner David C. Lamb of the Salvation Army.

"I hope this country soon will come to agreement with regard to payment of its war debt to the United States," the Commissioner told the British Association for the Advancement of Science.

"I was in America when Mr. Baldwin (Earl Baldwin, former Prime Minister) signed on behalf of Britain our promise to pay and I am not likely to forget the immediate outcropping of good will and confidence which followed that signing.

"The moral value of settlement cannot be measured in dollars and cents or in sterling. It seems to me that, whatever may be the treatment we received at the hands of peoples indebted to us, we should make good our promises.

"Default is not good business; it is morally wrong and what is morally wrong cannot be economically right or politically sound."

Lord Mayor Opens 171st Lancashire Show in Liverpool

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIVERPOOL, England — Driving in an open state coach drawn by four magnificent horses the Lord Mayor of Liverpool and Lady Mayoress came to open the Royal Lancashire Agricultural Show here.

Known far and wide as "The Country's Shop-window" this annual exhibition, staged at a different Lancashire center each year, is organized by the Royal Lancashire Agricultural Society and this year's was Show No. 171. Apart from the agricultural and horticultural exhibits there are various types of machinery and farm implements on view, as well as livestock, and dairy and farm produce of outstanding excellence.

The Christian Science Churches in Liverpool united in providing and maintaining a Christian Science rest room, conveniently situated in the grounds of the show and open daily to the public.

Pennsylvania to Claim Unclaimed Thousands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—A drive will be launched by the State Treasury in September for collection of hundreds of thousands of dollars in escheatable funds held by public utilities, insurance companies and other corporations.

The collections will be the first in the history of Pennsylvania, and will consist of dividends, interest, securities, customers' deposits with utilities and unclaimed insurance benefits or equities. Under the escheat laws unclaimed property reverts to the State.

Air Mail Links

Air mail service between the United States, Buenos Aires and Montevideo was inaugurated in 1936.

Youth Congress Head Denies Communists Are in Control

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 22—An appeal by Joseph Cadden, Chairman of the American delegation to the Second World Youth Congress, to Representative Martin Dies (D) of Texas, Chairman of the Congressional Committee Investigation Un-American and Subversive Activities, that he be permitted to present "all the facts" about the Congress was placed before the congressional inquiry body in Washington today. Mr. Cadden's aim is categorically to deny reports that the Congress is dominated by Communists.

"Lamentable that you are wasting taxpayers' money and your own valuable time listening to long series of publicity hounds and crackpots who know nothing whatever about the Congress," Mr. Cadden said in his telegram to Mr. Dies.

Mr. Cadden's telegram to the chairman of the congressional committee followed a public apology he made to the foreign delegates to the congress last night for what he characterized as the "lewd and stupid" treatment they had received from a few American "publicity seekers."

Delegates from many countries, he said, had assured him no such thing could happen to their homeland, and he urged them to believe that the efforts to "malign the Congress" were not "representative of American public opinion."

He asked them not to be misled by this "tempest in a teapot" and voiced the hope they would return home remembering the cordial reception they had received "at the hands of intelligent and responsible Americans, rather than the childish name-calling of a few pathetic characters."

Resent "Red-Baiting"

It was obvious here today that resentment at testimony before the Dies Committee in Washington and "red-baiting" directed at the Congress by die-hard conservatives was strong among the delegates.

Three British Conservatives—Patrick Anderson, Mary Stanley Clarke, and Marcia Hankey—made a call on a Poughkeepsie newspaper to complain to the editor against reports about the Congress he has printed.

"Why should I, a Roman Catholic, travel 3,000 miles to a youth congress if I thought it was Communistic?" Miss Hankey asked.

Observers here feel that the really serious purpose of the Congress and the sincerity of most of the delegates are being overlooked in order to play up a sensational red angle. No one denies there are Communists among the delegates, but it was stressed that it would not be a world youth congress if they were excluded.

There is no doubt that some of the delegates hold radical views, but investigation has been unable to discover any attempt by the Communist element to dominate the meeting. The chief proposal advocated up to this time has been joint action against aggression, which is supported by many groups other than that of the Communists.

Proof that neither the Communists nor any other minority group in the Congress was at the steering wheel here was seen in a protest by pacifist spokesmen that they had not been given a voice to present their argument adequately.

Claims Gag Rule

Miss Edith Wynner, who is here as an observer for the Campaign for World Government, told a meeting of pacifist sympathizers yesterday that she had been halted by the chairman of the Commission on Political and Economic Organization of Peace after she had been speaking only two minutes before that body, while other speakers had five minutes. The meeting at which Miss Wynner voiced her protest included Americans, Hindus, Chinese, Canadians, and French.

Miss Lyn Smith, a representative of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, was another protestant, declaring that the sponsorship of the Congress had exercised a "censorship" which had the effect of minimizing the views of the minority within the American delegation.

An address by Aubrey Williams, executive director of the National Youth Administration, featured the meeting here Saturday. Mr. Williams declared that New Deal policies had provided the necessary groundwork to solve the problems youth faces. He described the policy and program of the Administration, holding that the whole youth problem had "grave and ugly" sources which included the concentration of ownership and control of wealth, monopolistic practices by industries and commercial enterprises, inequalities in the distribution of national income, and technological developments which made for an immediate problem, although they would probably in the long run prove beneficial.

British Criticize Government

The British delegation, Dominions and India issued a joint statement criticizing the policy of the British Government in departing from its League obligations in Ethiopia, Spain, and the Far East, declaring this policy "has prejudiced the security of our countries and of all peoples."

The statement, which was signed by delegates from Great Britain, Canada, South Africa, New Zealand, India, and Australia, called for the support of the League Covenant, and also contained the declaration, "We believe that in the interests of peace there should be full equality for all the peoples of our countries." Delegates from India have constantly called for freedom from British domination.

At plenary sessions today, the reports of the commissions were taken up. These were not in the form of resolutions, but, instead, were summaries of the main lines of discussion.

Outstanding among these reports was that of the Commission on Political and Economic Organization for Peace, in which the majority held that war was not inevitable, that any war now in progress could be stopped; that democracy was a great safeguard of peace and must be preserved and extended; that peace and social justice were closely related, and that international law must be upheld.

The report revealed widespread support of the League of Nations, with some criticism of its defects. Most of the delegates believed in collective security, and that it should be organized on a regional basis. Those disagreeing with collective security did so for one of more of three reasons:

1. That it was incompatible with a system of imperialism.
2. That it was at present merely a return to "power politics."
3. That it was a pretext to freeze the status quo.

The Present Situation

In regard to wars now going on, many called for embargoes and boycotts on Japan and for loans to China.

All speakers believe the Spanish people are the victims of foreign aggression.

The need for the South American countries to co-operate against the imperialist policies now at work in Spain in order to preserve and extend democracy in South America was mentioned by several delegates.

There was disagreement as to whether the right to buy arms should be restored to Loyalist Spain, a few believing, instead, in a strict application of non-intervention.

Alpine Guides Bar Official 'Climber' From Blanc Refuge

SAINT GERVAIS, France, Aug. 22 (AP)—Mountaineer guides refused Minister of Education Jean Zay permission to climb through fog to a snow-covered refuge he was scheduled to inaugurate 14,300 feet up the side of towering Mont Blanc.

An enthusiastic Alpinist, M. Zay set out with guides for the new Vallat refuge, but the mountaineers declined to let him go beyond Gouter's Needle at 10,820 feet.

"The mountain did not lick me—but the guides did," said the Cabinet member. "I will come back another day and climb to get revenge."

Mail by Submarine

BARCELONA, Aug. 22 (AP)—The first voyage by a mail-carrying submarine between the separated government zones was carried out yesterday, newspapers here reported.

Special stamps have been issued for the service but they were difficult to obtain. It was reported 1,000 letters were carried on the first voyage.

Ousted Chairman Is Assailed At TVA Inquiry

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 22 (AP)—A Congressional Committee investigating the Tennessee Valley Authority rested here from a heated session in which TVA Director David E. Lilienthal charged the inquiry was obtained "through false pretenses."

Mr. Lilienthal, after accusing Dr. A. E. Morgan, ousted TVA Chairman, of "vindictive resentment" and trying to embarrass President Roosevelt during his 1936 campaign, hinted broadly at a possible libel suit against Dr. A. E. Morgan. He contended the former Chairman had charged him with personal corruption.

At one point spectators hissed Representative Thomas Jenkins (R) of Ohio when he declared he saw no reason to change a statement he made in Congress that "the TVA is a stench in the nostrils of the people."

The director, on the stand for the second consecutive day, declared Dr. A. E. Morgan indicated to President Roosevelt his resentment of the President's appointment of him (Lilienthal) as a member of the TVA board, but added he believed it "improper" to go into detail.

He questioned the deposed Chairman's "good motives" in wanting to have the marble claims of Senator George L. Berry (D) of Tennessee, and associates called before the President and added: "It might have been a move to bother and embarrass the President."

Last winter Senator Berry engaged in litigation with the Government in an effort to recover the value of marble leases in the Tennessee Valley which he charged were destroyed by TVA operations.

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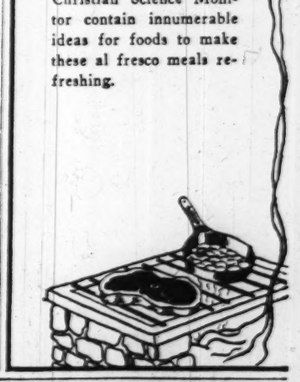

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Reich to Continue Bartering, Funk Calls It Best Method

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Aug. 22—Germany, convinced that its methods of international barter trade have proved successful, is determined to continue this system, according to Walther Funk, Secretary of State in the German Economic Ministry.

Opening the Prussian Trade Fair at Königsberg, East Prussia, yesterday, Herr Funk refuted the contention of Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State, that German methods would decrease the exchange of world's goods.

[In a radio speech, Aug. 1, Secretary Hull deplored "economic nationalism" which he said throttled international trade and resulted in "tactics of the mailed fist."]

Policy Succeeds

The German trade policy, Herr Funk declared, was originally dictated by distress. It has since been found, he said, to be the only possible way which, it was becoming ever clearer, was leading to a new system of world trade based not upon dependence on international conditions but upon the strength of a national economy, a "system which ensures and strengthens international economic life and thereby the basis of material existence of a nation, and so guarantees a sound and permanent exchange of goods in world trade."

This new system, he maintained, wasn't simply new but was revolutionary in that through state agreements, goods were exchanged on a basis of "fixed prices and a guaranteed total volume of goods."

Slump on Exchange

Dealing with the recent slump on the Berlin Stock Exchange, Herr Funk described foreign reports as greatly exaggerated, especially as the effect could be only very little in a country where Government control was so effective. He attributed the slump to a number of causes, among which were the fact that many Jews have been selling, because they were under the impression, which he declared to be false, that in the future Jews would not be allowed to hold securities. He also said that trade and industry generally needs extra cash at the moment because of the effects of Germany's new system of financing by six-month bills, and because of the increase in corporation taxes which meant reduction in dividends. But in marked contrast to this slump, Herr Funk maintained, was the general confidence of the masses which was shown by the fact that deposits in savings banks amounted to 17,000,000,000 marks.

There are financial experts who maintain that the regime stands before the choice of two courses, either return to "Schachtism," that is, to more "normal" conditions, or to further increase State control.

Whatever the conditions in Germany, it is clear that at the moment Austria is acting as a drag as far as Greater Germany's international trade is concerned. This is shown by figures which have just been published, for example, that in last July, while Germany had an export surplus of 22,100,000 marks in Austria (about $8,900,000), there was an import surplus of 34,500,000 marks.

Vancouver Offered Trade

VANCOUVER, British Columbia, Aug. 22 (CP)—The Vancouver Daily Province in its news columns says that German industrial interests, supported by the Berlin Government, have offered to provide the city of Vancouver with a modern, fully equipped fireboat in exchange for $200,000 worth of lumber.

"Acting through Vancouver agents, who have been trying for some time to interest the city in a fireboat of German design anl construction, the Germans proposed a three-way transaction to conform with the Reich policy of barter rather than cash sale," the Province says.

"The city," the newspaper adds, "would ostensibly buy the lumber from British Columbia sawmills and arrange for its shipment to Germany in return for the lifeboat. The Germans claim they can undersell all builders.

"The proposal is now being examined by Vancouver municipal, shipping and lumber interests."

Vancouver at present has no fireboat in its harbor.

U. S. Army to Test Slate Blue Uniform

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (AP)—The War Department disclosed Aug. 20 that it was considering substituting a woolen field service uniform of slate blue for the Army's present olive drab.

An official announcement said a limited number of the new uniforms was being manufactured for field tests by troops in all parts of the Country. The final decision whether to adopt it will be made probably a year hence.

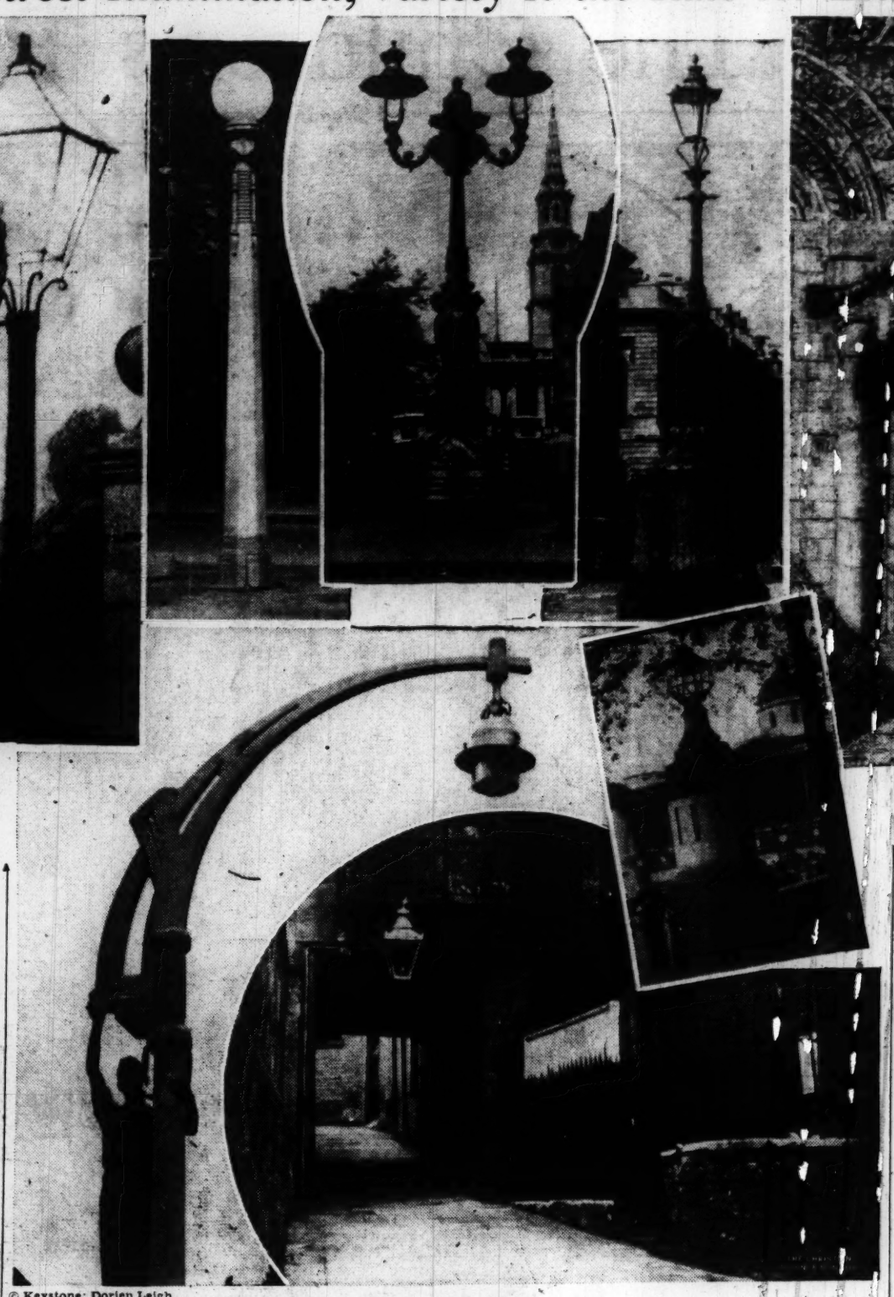
The slate blue uniform would be more easily procured in quantities in wartime and apparently is less visible to enemy air and ground forces, it was said, than the Army's present garb.

Officially, the proposed uniform was described as "pleasing in appearance to the eye," but some officers privately disagreed.

The War Department said the present cotton khaki summer uniform was to be retained and was not involved in the proposed substitution.

In Street Illumination, Variety Is the Rule for London

Just at Twilight
The gas light man climbed his ladder to mark the approach of night.



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Lampposts of Many Designs Meet the Eye on the Streets of the City

Top: (left) A post like a "Belisha Beacon" in the Mall; (center) at Northumberland Avenue and Trafalgar Square, cherubs decorate the base of the pole; (right) Waterloo Place, where the granite base dates from William IV.

Inset: Trafalgar Square, where the turret base holds a police telephone.

Lower: (left) New concrete lamp standard in Fulham Road; (right) old-fashioned iron standard near the remains of Roman baths off the Strand.

Medieval Watchman
He carried a lantern with him as he marched through London.

More Uniformity Asked in London Lamppost Design

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—London has a remarkable diversity of lampposts and it has been suggested that there should be a drive to introduce greater uniformity. As an example of the contrasts, one in St. James's Square started as a French cannon. Another in Trafalgar Square, conceals in its turret shaped base a police telephone box. Others look more as if they were put up as memorials than for lighting purposes.

An ornate lamppost can be seen in Trafalgar Avenue, near Northumberland Avenue. It has three lamps mounted on a pole which is supported by cherubs reminiscent of the Victorian era.

A few of the lamps in London today are descended from the old tallow candle and gas lamps, and it is interesting to note that in 1690, when the tallow candles were superseded by oil lamps, the Worshipful Company of Tallowchandlers protested to the Lord Mayor of London. They said that "this change will deprive many hundreds of their maintenance and livelihood."

It was not until 1805 that the first gas lamp was placed on the streets. It lighted a shop at the corner of the Albany and Piccadilly. This was soon followed by gas lamps which stand to this day.

The French cannon outside No. 2, St. James's Square, in which is mounted a lamppost, was captured, with three others, at the battle of Cape Finisterre, in 1747.

Lampposts in important thoroughfares are only infrequently put up nowadays, as the tendency especially in central London is to suspend some form of illumination over the roads, attached to buildings or steel poles on either side. Many types, such as gas, arc lights, and electric discharge lamps are utilized. This new mode of street lighting is more efficient than the old street lamps, but it does not always give such a pleasing effect, particularly when electric discharge lamps are used.

Indianapolis Joins In Nation's Salute To Flier Corrigan

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. (AP)—Douglas G. Corrigan, transatlantic aviator (by mistake), paid this City a visit Aug. 19 amid one of the largest demonstrations of Indianapolis' history.

From the minute the orange and gray monoplane which carried the Irishman from New York to Ireland landed at the Municipal Airport in the afternoon until late last night, the grinning hero was the toast of the town.

After a brief visit to the James Whitcomb Riley Hospital for Children, following a downtown parade, Mr. Corrigan was honored at a city-wide testimonial dinner sponsored by the Indianapolis Junior Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Corrigan plans to continue his "vacation tour" at least another month, traveling "at the expense of the Mayors who invite me to their cities."

Today he'll fly to Chicago; Sunday will find him in Milwaukee, and come "wash day" he brings his $900 "jalopy" down in St. Louis. Beyond that, the flier said, he had no definite plans.

"Of course, I'll visit my home town of Galveston in another week or ten days," he added. "I'll probably go to Cincinnati, and Atlanta, Ga., is on the route."

Hunger Strike Ends

RUDA, Poland (AP)—Three thousand coal miners ended a 48-hour hunger strike in protest against wage cuts and pulled down their black flag inscribed "hunger occupation strike until victory."

Germany Empowers Courts to Cancel Pre-Hitler Debts

BERLIN, Aug. 20 (AP) — Debts owed by persons who lost their jobs or property because of pro-National Socialist sympathies before Adolf Hitler came to power in 1933 may be declared void, or repaid on easy terms, according to a decree published here today in the official Reichsgesetzblatt.

Jewish debtors as well as those considered "unworthy because of dishonorable or careless conduct" were excluded from these benefits.

To the courts was given full power to determine to what extent these old debts—including mortgages on property—may be cancelled or made repayable on easy installments. If creditors have sold property acquired under foreclosure, the decree ruled, the courts may void the old debt to the extent of the creditors' profit.

Rural Postmen Travel 1,377,000 Miles Daily

WASHINGTON (AP) — Country postmen travel 1,377,000 miles a day in the United States, the President, Raymond F. Combs of Churchville, N. Y., reported Aug. 22 to the National Rural Letter Carriers Association.

"Many of our carriers still travel by horseback," said Mr. Combs.

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Danzig Poles Charge Nazi Oppression

GDYNIA, Poland, Aug. 22 (AP)—A demand for Polish troops to be sent to Danzig "to re-establish order" was made yesterday at two anti-Nazi demonstrations at this Polish seaport 18 miles from the Free City.

The Polish "League of the West," a strongly anti-German group, organized the meetings as a result of two incidents in Danzig involving Polish nationals.

It was estimated that 7,000 Germans gathered to hear anti-Nazis protest the "methods of barbarism applied by the National Socialist authorities of Danzig to members of the Polish minority."

A threatened march on Danzig by the demonstrators was canceled when the leaders declared: "This is the last meeting we will organize. If the Government will not bring order we will do so ourselves."

Resolutions adopted demanded that Nazi officials of the Free City change their attitude toward the Polish minority and that the Free City submit itself to Poland according to the Versailles Treaty.

Telegrams were dispatched immediately to the Polish President Moscicki and Marshal Edward Smigly-Rydz, Inspector General of the Army, who is recognized as second only to the President in Poland's political leadership.

The telegrams asked that they dispatch troops to Danzig as the "only way to keep order."

The incidents complained of occurred last week when two Polish boys were reported to have been attacked by a group of Nazi Storm Troopers and a Polish railroad employee tossed off a train by two National Socialists during a political argument.

Meanwhile, it was reported 100 Polish citizens of German nationality have been arrested in the frontier area from Danzig to Katowice for anti-Polish propaganda.

The Free City of Danzig, former German territory, was set up as a free territory under the protection of the League of Nations by the Treaty of Versailles. Danzig and Poland were made a single customs territory.

National Socialists became the only party in Parliament last October, however, with dissolution of the Catholic Centrist Party. Only two Poles, besides Nazis, were left in the chamber.

Last month it was reported Albert Forster, the Nazi leader in Danzig, visited London to obtain British acquiescence to an autumn plebiscite by which the territory would be returned to Germany.

In March, when Poland enforced its demands upon Lithuania for a settlement of their 18-year-old dispute, authoritative reports from Berlin said Germany had agreed to keep its hands off that affair if Poland would agree to Berlin's seizure of Danzig.

Cornfield Conference Of GOP to Go On the Air

WASHINGTON, (AP)—Republican leaders will follow up their Indiana rally Aug. 27 by going to Peoria, Ill., for a state convention Aug. 31, the Party's National Committee announced.

It said a portion of the "Cornfield Conference" at Capehart Farms, Ind., would be broadcast Saturday at 4 p. m., eastern standard time, over an NBC hookup. The principal speaker will be Representative James W. Wadsworth (R) of New York.

New Court to Try Austrians

BERLIN, Aug. 22 (AP)—A new State Court was announced officially yesterday to handle charges which may be brought against former Austrian Government and Provincial Officials.

Inquiries whether Kurt Schuschnigg, Former Austrian Chancellor still held by secret police in Vienna, might be tried under the new law brought noncommittal replies.

The law, published in the official Gazette, declares former Austrian officials "who in the course of their public tasks were guilty of encroachment or actions inimical to the people may be called to account before the State Court in Vienna."

Informed National Socialist quarters said application of the law undoubtedly would "be limited to the worst lawbreakers."

The Minister of the Interior is empowered to deprive those found guilty of their citizenship and to confiscate their property in favor of the State "as compensation."

Members of the new Court are to be appointed by Reichsführer Hitler on the recommendation of the Minister of the Interior.

It was explained that the reason for an entirely new Court was a wish to handle Austrian affairs in Austrian Germany instead of in Berlin or in the State Supreme Court at Leipzig.

Lindbergh Visits Soviet Air Plant

MOSCOW, Aug. 22 (AP)—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh spend Sunday in intensive study of Soviet technical progress in aviation.

In the morning, engineers showed him the Soviet Union's principal airplane motor factory near Moscow and in the afternoon a luncheon given in his honor at the factory gave him a further opportunity to get acquainted with Soviet aviation leaders.

The American aviator then visited the Tsiam—central institute for aviation motors—where he saw Soviet natural scientists working on technical problems in 30 test laboratories. He was so interested he prolonged his stay until early evening when he returned to Moscow.

Mrs. Lindbergh remained at Spaso House, the American Embassy residence, during the day.

Reich Jewish Drive Widens

By the Associated Press

BERLIN—Anti-Semitism has entered a new stage in Germany with the concerted effort of the National Socialists to eliminate the Jew from business and to stamp him as an inferior. The first objective was to eliminate the Jew from public office. In this the National Socialists have succeeded 100 per cent. One non-Aryan grandparent is sufficient to make anybody unfit to hold public office.

The next objective was to oust the Jew from the cultural life. In this, too, the party succeeded. There are no Jews in universities, colleges, schools, and hospitals, except those institutions specifically Jewish. Jews have been ousted from the musical, artistic, theatrical, and other cultural life of the Nation.

The drive has now gone much farther than was expected in 1933 when it was thought that two exceptions would be made: the Jew whose family record and personal history clearly showed that he regarded himself in every respect a German and had disassociated himself from Judaism, and the Jew who fought in the trenches during the World War.

There was also the hope that half-Aryans might be permitted to continue. No one then expected that an Aryan would lose his job for having married a Jewess, perhaps 20 years ago. But now anything that even faintly constitutes contact with Judaism is anathema.

There was one realm of activity, however, in which the Jew was to remain unhindered: business was to continue to be open to him. Lord Mayor Julius Lippert, addressing the American Chamber of Commerce Feb. 25, 1935, in a widely publicized speech, assured the world that "anyone looking around can see that Jewish businesses are not interfered with. If a Jew fulfills his civil duties, he enjoys the same business rights as other citizens."

All this has changed since May of this year. The fixed policy of the National Socialist regime now is to force the Jew out of business.

Just as soon as the present census of all Jewish economic activity is completed, the authorities propose to have the Jewish owner sell out such businesses as seem worth while—even at a sacrifice.

In the case of thousands of small shops it is evidently intended to bring about their bankruptcy both by refusing to sell to Jews goods made in Aryan shops, and by making it punishable for anybody who belongs to any of the party's numerous formations or for any Government official to buy in a Jewish-owned shop.

As to citizens not identified with the party or the Government Storm Troops and other party, watchers stationed before Jewish shops warn any Aryan not to go into the non-Aryan store.

Already the results of this pressure are becoming manifest by the constant closing down of smaller shops, the "Aryanization" of going Jewish concerns, and the increase in the number of Jewish suicides.

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The Children's Page

A Monday Page

Robert the Bruce Races

(Founded on Fact)

"Oh my smoke and whistle!" exclaimed the big green engine. "I believe they are taking me away!"

It was closing time at the station museum, and the three hundred and thirty-third person had just left, after reading the plate saying that this was, "Robert the Bruce, the fastest engine running in 1890 between London and Scotland."

Robert the Bruce had been thinking sleepily how busy the days were, when suddenly the door had opened again, and inside had come several men, who had started to do strange things, such as pulling off his plate and taking away his stand. Then more men had entered with a truck, big and strong enough to be the grandfather of most trucks.

"I've never had a dream like this before," thought Robert the Bruce, as they began to move him slowly on to it. "I believe it is really happening."

Soon he was traveling along the platform and from there on to the railway lines. At that, he felt so thrilled that he nearly ran straight off to Scotland, without coal or water or anything.

A Little Refitting

It was not very long, however, before he was complete with fuel, driver, and fireman, and when all was ready he was driven away to some big engine works where he stopped.

"Please give me a new steel fire box and flue tube for this friend of mine," said the driver, to one of the men at the works.

Robert the Bruce whistled softly, "That's just what I need. I wonder how he knew?"

While he was being refitted, the men talked about him, and soon he learned that because someone had written to the papers saying an engine fifty years old couldn't run properly now, the railway company was going to prove that their own green engine, although he had been built half a century ago, could travel from London to Scotland in record time.

"I'll do my best, oh, I'll do my best," the engine hooted, swallowing his breakfast coal.

On his way back to London to start the race, he felt so young and happy that he nearly danced on the rails, and the next morning, when he was standing in readiness for the signal to be off, he was shining all over with joy and so were the carriages behind him.

He set off eagerly, saying again as he ran up north, "I'll do my best, oh, I'll do my best." And the words "do his best" went all down the train, from the first coach to the last.

"Stop, Please!"

For some time, Robert the Bruce was able to run smoothly, and even had leisure to watch the scenery, and whistle over the many new buildings he saw.

Being old-fashioned, he attracted some attention from the younger engines. But they declared, "What an old sport!" when they saw his splendid speed of nearly sixty miles an hour, and only a few were so rude as to hoot. Then Robert the Bruce merely shook his smoke in disapproval of their bad manners, and sped on.

Near to Birmingham, however, a signal suddenly slipped down and said, "Stop, please!"

"Oh, don't make me," begged the green engine, "I'm racing."

"Ought to know better at your age," the signal jerked out. "Besides, you must. There's a goods train crawling in front of you."

But he was all sympathy when he heard why Robert the Bruce was racing, and promised he would let him go on immediately the goods train crept clear. The green engine, however, lost quite five minutes through that, and he had to chase very hard to make it up again.

All went well till they arrived on the border of Scotland. Robert the Bruce remembered the way perfectly, and he was turning to the left when, to his distress, the driver insisted on taking him to the right.

"Please, oh please," he whistled. "I've no time to play!"

But the man was quite serious, and went on and on, and although Robert the Bruce was a brave engine, he nearly wept.

Happily, the stoker soon said, "Bill, we've taken the wrong road," and persuaded the driver to turn back.

That meant more hurrying than ever, and the green engine was so intent that he didn't realize he was drawing into Edinburgh till he heard loud cheers.

"Why, you're here quite ten minutes before we expected you!" the Station Master exclaimed.

Robert the Bruce came to a standstill close to the buffers, and puffed and puffed with delight at his achievement.

Company of Cats

On a cold March day, a cat was crying with hunger on an empty railway platform. It was Sunday and all the shops were closed. Moreover there was no one to care for it, or attend to its piteous mews.

Then, from a train that had just come in, stepped the Fairy Godmother of all animals, Alicia Markova, her arms full of lovely flowers. "Whose cat is it? Why is it crying?" she asked. But there was no one to tell her. Throwing her flowers on to a seat, she found a saucer, filled it with water, as there was no milk to be had, and tended it as best she could.

From that small incident sprang "The Honourable Company of Cats." The Company is only a few months old, but already members have enrolled themselves from England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, France, and even as far away as Durban, all determined to do their part to help. And not only cats but dogs as well. Think of that! Numbers of dogs have joined, and are proudly wearing their badges, while, in turn, the cats are helping homeless dogs.

Little Cats, Big Cats

The President of the Company is "Tinker," Mlle. Alicia Markova's own black cat; its Vice-President is "Charles O'Malley," the pet of Mr. Michael Joseph. Among its distinguished Patrons are "Sir Richard Whittington," the Mansion House Cat; "Hugo," the much petted property of Mr. Val Gielgud, and Miss Marie Lohr's furry friend, "Coronation Corry."

Little cats, big cats, humble cats, and famous cats, write letters daily to the Secretary—through their Masters and Mistresses—asking to be enrolled, and sending money so that those without homes may be properly looked after, and those whose people are going on holiday may be kept in safety and comfort until their return.

Mark of a Paw

One little cat, when becoming a Life Member, wrote, "I am called 'Kettle' because I sing so loudly I nearly boil over." Mrs. Kate Peters, another cat, explained in her letter that she wished she could send more than a shilling for her Annual Subscription, but she was responsible for the welfare of twelve children and four grandchildren, and had earned the shilling by selling her eldest son.

Some sign their letters with the mark of a paw; many enclose a snapshot to show what they are like, and all are doing their part to bring happiness to others.

Drawn by Maurice Day for The Christian Science Monitor

Lucy Lived by the Sea

(New England 1830)

By Elizabeth Coatsworth

II

Lucy went to school to Aunt Delight
With other small lads and lasses.
She taught her pupils to read and write
And figure and spell with all their might,
And severely ruled her classes.

Lucy whispers. A thimble raps on her head.
She giggles, and then by rule
She's on the dunce-stool, blushing red—
The usual place of little black Ned,
The most mischievous boy in school.

But when Lucy goes to the head of the line
In spelling, then Aunt Delight
Gets out her reticule—beaded and fine—
And takes a penny and makes it shine
For Lucy, coppery bright.

And Lucy takes the penny and runs
Down to the baker's shop
To buy a big hot sugary bun
Or a peppermint stick or a barley one,
And comes back hippety-hop.

But at home she must sit for an hour and sew,
Making a sampler neat
With little green trees in a stiff green row
And a house with walls as white as snow
And chimney and blinds complete.

Lucy sits by her Mother beside the fire,
And her Mother sews on a seam,
And the flames rise and fall, now lower,—now higher,
In scarlet tongue and golden spire
That make little Lucy dream.

But when her long stint of sewing is done,
Lucy begs her Mother to make
Against a flat-iron—just for fun—
Close to the coals that glow like the sun,
A delicious fire-cake.

And her Father, coming home at night-fall
Through the candle-lighted town,
Catches Lucy up—cake-crumbs and all—
And holds her high, laughing and tall,
For a kiss ere he puts her down.

(To be concluded next Monday)

Billy Skipp Goes Calling

Billy Skipp was a handsome goat. He liked to play and skip. Sometimes he stopped skipping just long enough to take a nap. He had a coat of long white hair. One black stripe ran down his back, all the way from his horns to his stubby tail.

Bennie was proud of his goat. He took good care of him, fed and watered him every day, kept him clean and his coat well brushed. Bennie and Billy were the best of friends.

In the winter Billy had to stay in the barn most of the time. Bennie gave him plenty of hay and oats to eat, but Billy liked green grass much better. And he was lonesome with Bennie away all day at school. Winter wasn't much fun for Billy. He was glad indeed when Spring came, and he could skip and play outside again and nibble the young grass.

There was plenty of grass. Billy could find all he wanted, and clover too, right around the house and barn. Bennie didn't tie him—Billy had never run away.

If you guessed all day, you could never guess where it was that Billy took his nap. On the roof—on a little flat place right over the kitchen door. He would come skipping along the wall back of the woodshed, give a sudden leap, and land halfway up on the woodshed roof. Then his smart little feet would pick their way, up the shingles and down the shingles, till he came to that flat place over the kitchen door. There the sun seemed warmer than anywhere else.

Taking a Flying Leap

When he waked he always felt very gay, and so frisky that sometimes in a twinkling, he would make a flying leap from the roof to the ground. If Bennie happened to be standing there, he would clap his hands and shout, "Do it again, Billy; do it again!"

If Mary happened to be hanging out the clothes just then, she would stop to watch Billy, and laugh and laugh to see him climb the roof and make that flying leap over again.

There was another place where Billy liked to take a nap—if he could get to it. And once in a while when no one was looking he did get there. In a corner of the woodshed was an old market basket on the floor. Sometimes when Grandma looked into the shed she would find Billy, his legs folded under him, fast asleep in it. It was just a comfortable fit.

Billy and Bennie played tag. Sometimes it was "Hide-and-Go-Seek" they played, Bennie hiding behind a big tree quite a long way off, and calling, "Billy, Billy, Billy, Billy!" Wherever Billy happened to be, perhaps eating grass somewhere, he would raise his head, prick up his ears, and look all around.

"Billy, Billy, Billy, Billy!" The call was not so loud this time, and fast as he could skip, Billy would hurry to that big tree, stand up on his hind legs and cry, "Bah-ah-ah-ah—I've found you!"

Time for a Nap

Then when Billy had gone to eating grass again, Bennie would hide behind another tree, and so the game went on, over and over, till suddenly Billy would stop and say, "Bah-ah-ah-ah—I'm going to take a nap!"

Billy liked to surprise the family. One morning he walked right into the kitchen. Before anyone could catch him, he scampered into the dining room, down the long hall into the sittingroom—and almost got upstairs. Chairs tipped over and rugs slipped this way and that. It was very exciting for Billy and for the family too. When at last Bennie got hold of Billy, and put him outside the door—Billy just stood there. He just stood there looking at the family, his head tipped on one side.

"Well," he seemed to be saying, "if Bruce the collie, and Bumpkin the cat go into the house, why not I?"

The family laughed, picked up the chairs and straightened out the rugs—and liked Billy just the same.

But one morning in May, after Bennie had gone to school, Billy stood a long time—looking down the road. It was a pleasant little road. With a bound and a skip Billy began to run along it. When he came to Miss Dillaway's house, he stopped.

Miss Dillaway was Bennie's neighbor. Her house was the first one on the road, a little white house with bright green blinds and a round garden plot in front. Something made Billy stop right there. He stayed quite a while at Miss Dillaway's. Then suddenly, he scampered home again. When Bennie came home from school, Billy didn't tell him where he had been.

Miss Dillaway's Geraniums

Next morning as Bennie went down the road, he met Miss Dillaway, and she wasn't smiling at him—no indeed.

"Bennie Harris," she said, "why don't you keep your goat at home? You ought not to let him ruin a neighbor's garden. Yesterday he ate the tops off of all my geranium plants—my best geraniums that I had tended so carefully all winter. I had just set them out-of-doors and thought I was going to have so many lovely blossoms this summer. Now I shan't have any."

Bennie didn't know what to say, except of course that he was very sorry. He promised that after this he would keep Billy at home.

It was quite a while before Bennie happened to meet Miss Dillaway again. One afternoon on his way home from school—there she was, quite a distance up the road, coming toward him.

At first Bennie thought he would hide somewhere along the road until Miss Dillaway had gone by. But he didn't, he kept on walking straight ahead. And he was surprised to see, as Miss Dillaway came nearer, that she was smiling. It was as pleasant a smile as could be.

"Oh, Bennie," Miss Dillaway said, as she came up to him, "I am so glad that your goat trimmed my geranium plants! They have all sprouted again. They are going to be even much better plants than they were before. And I shall have so many lovely blossoms. Tell your goat I thank him for tending my garden. I am glad he called on me that day."

Miss Dillaway laughed happily—so did Bennie.

Lucy Rabbit

Lucy Rabbit felt very important indeed as she skipped through the great wood in a new pink bonnet, and a penny clutched tightly in her paw. She was off to market to see what she could buy for her mother—a red rose perhaps, or a handkerchief, or even a brightly colored kettle holder.

Further on in the wood two beavers stopped her for a friendly chat. But Lucy had to shake her head very firmly in the way that meant "No," and explain that she really had something very particular on hand, and it must be done before it was too late.

Soon, however, the little rabbit was surprised to see some moles hurrying in the same direction as herself and chattering excitedly.

"Come along with us," said one of the moles kindly, seeing that she was alone. "It is going to be grand fun, I can tell you."

On to the Market Place

"What is?" asked Lucy Rabbit. The other animals were making such a noise that she felt the mole would fail to hear her, but he replied briskly.

"The fair, of course. It came to the market only this morning. A very big one, so they say, with real swings and round-a-bouts."

At last they came to the edge of the forest and entered the market place of Silver Town village. Sure enough there was a great notice hung from an oak tree: "Come to Bertie Bear's Fair. The Best in the World."

Lucy Rabbit stared about her. She could see swings and round-a-bouts just as the mole had said, and a halfpenny bran dip too, while over in a far corner a number of small animals were gathered round some coconut shies.

Lucy Rabbit edged her way forward until she could see six hairy coconuts resting on six big jam jars. A tiny black bear was walking up and down beside them shouting, "Try your skill, folks. Try your skill. Three shots a penny!"

Somebody jogged Lucy Rabbit by mistake, and it was then that the thing happened that distressed her so. The penny which was to buy Mother Rabbit a present flew out of her paw and was neatly caught by the tiny black bear.

Surprising Mother Rabbit

"Thank you, miss," he smiled. "Come along now, and have your three shots."

Poor Lucy Rabbit felt much too shy to say it was all a mistake, and besides, the bear looked so pleased—nobody had yet tried to hit those coconuts of his. So she took the balls which were handed her, but alas, when she threw them they only hit the sheet behind the coconuts. Edging her way out of the crowd again, Lucy turned sadly home.

She brushed away her tears, and thought and thought and thought if there was anything she could do. But the fact remained that she couldn't get a present for Mother Rabbit now. The more she realized it the unhappier she grew.

And then, just before she went to bed, Lucy Rabbit had a really wonderful idea. She kept it a secret until the very next day.

When Mother Rabbit came downstairs in the morning she rubbed her eyes in surprise. The little burrow was all swept and dusted and tidied up for the day; part of the breakfast was laid, and part of it was sizzling in a saucepan, while a fire burned cheerily in the dining room.

"Why, Lucy Rabbit!" cried Mother Rabbit. "This is the very nicest present you have ever given me—a real day's rest."

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Mexican Dolls Go to Market

Pedro, a raffia cowboy or gaucho, and his spirited pony, were both woven by the deft brown fingers of the Aztec Indians in Mexico, just for the sheer joy of artistic creation. You will find them in the picture, on the extreme left.

Pedro is made from plant fiber, and although he is only a straw man, like the familiar Scarecrow, he is smilingly happy beneath his broad brimmed sombrero, or Mexican hat. His gallant horse is fully equipped with saddle and bridle and coiled lasso rope. It is hard to determine which is the finer, the master or the steed.

Juan and Maria, strong, brown-skinned and muscular, who are standing just in front of Pedro, represent the peon class, who trudge to market with crates strapped upon their backs. Inside the crates are pretty hand-painted clay dishes, and on top sit clay chickens.

The Tarascan Indians of Mexico are famous for the red pottery they design and carry to market in nets upon their backs. Pottery has always been a fine art in Mexico and the natives still bake graceful jars, in primitive, round kilns known as "tipos populares."

In the early days, before the Spaniards came, there were no wagons, nor carts, nor even animals to help with a load. So the Indians carried everything on their backs. Their descendants today, the peons, continue this custom, although now there are roads and modern vehicles.

Juan and Maria are dressed simply and crudely as are the people they portray. Only leather soles serve them for a pair of shoes; these are known as quaraches. They are really sandals, made from cowhide and tied on the feet by means of thongs, or strips of leather. Maria wears an orange flowered cotton gown with long sleeves and an unhemmed apron with white pockets. Juan wears a pink shirt, and multicolored trousers that look like a patchwork quilt. His hat is of red clay, but despite his poor clothes, he has a jaunty air.

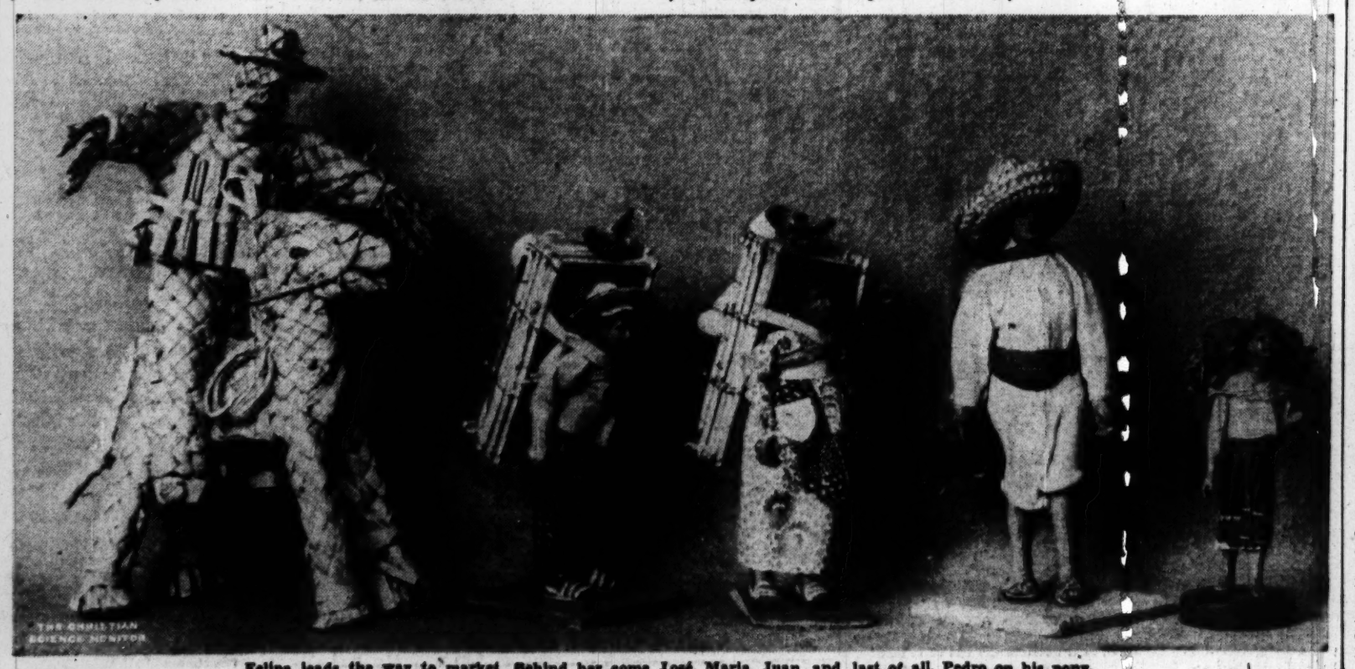
José, who stands in front of Maria, is also a peon, but he seems to be better groomed than Juan and Maria. He wears a white cotton suit with a colorful sash of red. A very large sombrero protects his thick, black hair from the rays of the hot sun and his strong feet are clad in quaraches. Despite the heavy sack upon his back, which is filled with kindling wood, he stands erect, black eyes bright, red mouth determined, ready to go forth to market.

Felipa, just ahead of him, is on her way to the market place, too, and she undoubtedly belongs to this large peon class that makes Mexico so interesting. But Felipa is made of wax, and she is exquisitely molded. Her features are tiny, but perfectly formed, her eyes are very large and black, and her dark hair, parted in the middle, shines from beneath the red reboso, or shawl, worn over her head. Red earrings and a red necklace match the reboso.

A crude white cloth with a yellow stripe serves Felipa as a blouse, or sarape. It is really nothing but a piece of material with a slit cut in the middle to put the head through. Her full red skirt, with two yellow stripes, falls gracefully just below her knees. The material of the reboso, the serape, and the skirt are all waxed, as is the basket of green vegetables that Felipa carries on her back.

"Que Bonito"—how beautiful—is an expression often heard in Mexico and surely these dolls of that country are proof that many Mexican things are indeed lovely.

Janet P. Johl.



Felipa leads the way to market. Behind her come José, Maria, Juan, and, last of all, Pedro on his pony.

Spiking of P. R. by Convention Arouses Storm in New York

By Wyona Dashwood
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 22—Partisan maneuvering whereby a combination of Tammany Democrats and up-State Republicans wrote proportional representation out of New York without debate or public demand, as the Constitutional Convention completed its labors at Albany last Friday, has brought lightning crackling around heads of delegates.

This final act, accomplished, it is now known, without benefit of counsel with Convention or State Republican leadership, has left a wake of indignation in citizen ranks that is by way of throwing a blight over the whole revision undertaking.

Liberal and progressive forces already have taken the battle line here against the coup, which effects at one stroke an objective sought with the persistence of desperation by New York City Democrats ever since proportional representation was voted in last fall. It struck a blow of shattering impact at their old set-up, coming as it did with the re-election in greater force than ever of the Fiorello H. La Guardia mayoralty.

Mayor Leads Attack

Mayor La Guardia was grinding his battle-ax here in the forefront of an uprising against the action of the Convention and the reconvening of delegates on Thursday to read and approve the completed document will have a focusing that will invest its procedure with premier import, both as to the fate of the document when it is submitted to the electorate this fall, and politically.

The most revealing decisions at that session will be the body's reaction to the widening demand that it repudiate the proportional representation deal and the form of submission it selects for its revision work. It may change any part of the new legislation it wishes in this final checking of its $1,500,000 labors, but the likelihood seemed remote.

While the amendment prohibiting the system of proportional representation was considered a blatant piece of maneuvering, it only takes precedence in degree over some of the other log-rolling politics and evasions which were given place among the sound and useful proposals on the list of 57 propositions finally adopted. It is by no means the only article open to controversy, and among delegates and leaders the consensus is that to reopen one part of the document might bring renewed attack on these other phases, prolonging the Convention's work and probably undoing much of it.

20,000 Italians To Go Into Libya And Settle Farms

ROME (AP)—A vanguard of 20,000 of the millions Itally plans eventually to settle in its overseas empire will cross the Mediterranean in October to found new homes and work in agricultural colonies in Libya.

Unlike thousands who poured out of Italy in former times to seek betters conditions elsewhere, they will go as an organized group disciplined in the Fascist concept—not as emigrants hunting work among strange people whose language they do not speak.

When they arrive in North Africa, they will find homes, stables, and irrigation wells constructed and waiting for them. Their job will be to work the newly irrigated soil and harvest its fruits

Large Families Chosen

The agricultural colonies to be opened this autumn are scattered throughout Libya, wherever soil experts thought the desert was easiest to reclaim.

The 20,000 represent only 1,000 families. Large families, with many sons and daughters to help on the farms, were chosen.

Fascists are proud of Italy's new emigration policy. It fosters resettlement under the native flag in the Italian Empire's colonies. Emigration to foreign countries is prohibited now, except in special cases.

Libya, more than five time the size of Italy, lies between Egypt and French Tunisia, directly across the Mediterranean from the mother country. Its population now includes 780,000 natives and about 60,000 Italians. Colonization plans envisage the movement there of several hundred thousand more Italians.

Libya was much more fertile in the days when it was part of the old Roman Empire and supplied ancient Rome with much of its wheat and lions for the arena. Under the desert sands which have crept up on once-green fields are many Roman ruins.

Varied Products

Italy took the colony from the crumbling Ottoman Empire in the war with Turkey in 1912. She neglected it during the World War and afterward reconquered it from the native tribes of Berbers and Arab Semites.

Dates and other fruit, vegetables, olives, hemp, tobacco, and grain can be grown in irrigated regions of Libya. Modern-scale livestock breeding has been introduced and the Mediterranean coast offers fishermen sea food and sponges.

Besides the Italian farm colonies, separate developments are being carried on to improve native agriculture and stock raising. A rigid separation of the races is enforced.

Still greater emigration plans are in prospect for the new East African Empire—Ethiopia, conquered in 1936, and Eritrea and Italian Somaliland, where Italy's sovereignty was established in the latter half of the nineteenth century.

Signals Called Key To Railroad Safety

TORONTO (CP)—Efficient and reliable signaling is most important to safe railroading, Director W. J. Patterson of the Bureau of Safety, United States Interstate Commerce Commission, told the annual convention of the Brotherhood of Railway Signalmen here.

Mr. Patterson described how the Bureau investigates circumstances surrounding railway wrecks and from the facts obtained formulates new rules for the maintenance of safety on railroads. Efficient signaling could only be had if railroads provided adequate maintenance for the signal equipment they had and revived it from time to time "to conform to changed operation contions and practices."

Mrs. Laura Easman, Kansas City, Mo., was re-elected President of the International Auxiliary of the Brotherhood. Mrs Mary E. Gorman was re-elected Vice-President and Mrs. Agnes M. Peterson, Lincoln, Neb., was elected Secretary-Treasurer.

Legion Official Sees Dictator in Roosevelt

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 22 (AP)—Bruce T. Bair, retiring commander of the American Legion in Maryland, said Aug. 19 if President Roosevelt is successful in defeating Senator Millard E. Tydings, the American Government will become a dictatorship.

Representative David J. Lewis, an ardent New Dealer, is opposing Senator Tydings, who fought some New Deal legislation. Mr. Roosevelt came out strongly a few days ago against the Senator.

Two Hollywood Favorites, and a Newcomer

John Barrymore (top) and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr.

Ernest A. Bachrach

Irene Castle

Tokyo Protests Again Soviet Is Violating Truce

TOKYO, Aug. 22 (AP)—Japan made another strong protest to Soviet Russia today against "violation of the spirit of the truce agreement recently concluded" on the Siberian-Manchukuoan Frontier.

The Foreign Office disclosed that Mamoru Shigemitsu, Japanese Ambassador to the Soviet Union, had protested to Maxim Litvinoff, Russian Foreign Commissar, against Russian airplane flights across the disputed border.

The statement referred to three flights over Manchukuo Territory last Saturday, but press dispatches said the planes reconnoitered over Korean territory.

A protest, the Foreign Office also announced, was made in Moscow against Russia's "unreasonable attitude" in "forcing" the withdrawal of the Japanese Consulate General in Khabarovsk and the consulate in Blagoveshchensk.

The Soviet Union closed its consulates at Kobe and Otaru on the principle of equal numbers of consulates between countries.

The Foreign Office said no progress was being made toward a final settlement of the Changkufeng Hill incident, in which Japanese and Russian troops clashed until an armistice was arranged Aug. 11.

Russia, it said, was insistent that only the Hunchun Treaty of 1886, between Russia and China, be considered in fixing the disputed boundary while Japan was demanding that Japanese maps and data also be used .Conversations, however, are continuing at Moscow.

Big Salaries Sometimes Are Boomerang to Cinema Stars

Scene in Hollywood

By Frank Daugherty

Hollywood, Calif.

Can the name of any star in a picture—except, perhaps, Garbo's—justify the expenditure of $150,000 in salary to that star before story and production costs begin? Only two or three stars today receive a salary of that sort. Claudette Colbert does, and Carole Lombard; but, offhand, no others occur to this writer.

There are, however, several stars who are offering themselves at that figure—with no takers. Miss Katharine Hepburn and Miss Marlene Dietrich are stars in this salary class, and the talk in the film capital is that they are not likely to work again until some adjustment is made in the handsome remuneration being asked for them. Ordinary stars of lesser caliber, such as Clark Gable, Robert Taylor, Ginger Rogers, Sonja Henie, Cary Grant, and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., work for less, and perhaps work more, but remain strong in public favor.

The top money ever received by a Hollywood star, so far as this writer recalls, was the $30,000 weekly paid at one time to Miss Constance Bennett. Miss Bennett went into partial eclipse shortly after that, and is only lately beginning to regain some of her lost ground. Miss Bennett is at present signed by Universal at a reputed salary of $50,000 a picture—a good deal less than the $300,000 she once received. Gloria Swanson's long absence from the screen is attributed in part to the fact that she tried to get her salary up to where Miss Bennett's was; at a normal salary, it is felt, she would have been able to continue in films a good deal longer than she did.

Stars complain, of course, that they seldom get what they are worth; but among other workers in Hollywood it is felt that the average star's salary is sufficient to keep going on. Occasionally, a star's salary may vary greatly in a single year. Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., was obtained for the Selznick picture which brought him back to the United States at a total cost of $25,000. He still is committed to make at least one a year for this company at this price. But he was paid $125,000 for Universal's "Rage in Paris," and will work in "Gunga Din" for R. K. O. for $70,000.

It may be pin money, but there are a lot of people who could get along on it.

Irene Castle's Film

The newest Fred Astaire-Ginger Rogers picture, "The Castles," is to go before the cameras about Sept. 7, and Irene Castle McLaughlin will officiate in its production as costume designer, technical adviser, and writer on the script. Persons who were members of theatrical audiences a quarter of a century ago will remember Mrs. McLaughlin as the famous Irene Castle who, with Vernon Castle, constituted America's first internationally famous dance team. Mrs. McLaughlin is now in Hollywood, and has already begun work on her portion of the production. It is her first venture in motion pictures. Earlier Astaire-Rogers pictures convinced her, she says, that the films, which, when she was dancing, never concerned themselves with the art of dancing at all, can now do justice to her career.

Vernon and Irene Castle were not only recognized as the finest ballroom dancers in America in their day, but found great favor in Europe also, and especially in England, where they were, if possible, even greater favorites than at home.

A Barrymore Comeback

Paramount's "Bulldog Drummond" series is interesting for quite a number of reasons which do not at once appear to those who only see the pictures. They form, for one thing, an arresting episode in the film career of John Barrymore. As a great many other players have done before him, Mr. Barrymore came, a couple of years ago, to a place in his work when the demand for his services in pictures was a good deal less than the time he had to devote to them. He took a very minor role in a very minor picture at Paramount, and the "Bulldog Drummond" series began. There was, as may be imagined, some hesitation on the part of the studio about the thing, too. Mr. Barrymore had a reputation as an actor of Hamlet and Petruchio. What could there be for him in the role of Colonel Nielson in "Bulldog Drummond?"

But Mr. Barrymore took to the role in exactly the same manner he would have taken to any other rule, whether of greater or lesser worth. He gave interviews to the press and discussed seriously the place of Colonel Nielson in his long career of notable roles, and by no means either slighted it or indicated that he found it less worthy of his talents than the Hamlet he had produced for the amazement and amusement of Londoners some years before.

The result, as perhaps might have been expected, was that Mr. Barrymore became a prime favorite with the public which paid to see the Drummond series, and it was only after some hesitation that Paramount could bring itself to take him out of the series to do a part in "True Confessions" with Miss Carole Lombard. What Barrymore did with that role, everyone knows. He went from it into a role in "Romance in the Dark" with Miss Gladys Swarthout, in which he also scored a personal triumph, and you might have thought that would be the end of his career in the mystery series. As it turned out, it was not. The Drummond fans were calling for Barrymore again by this time, so he was placed in still another Drummond picture—very much to his own delight, it may be added, though the studio, which could have used him in much more worthy fare, wasn't so sure he could be spared for the Drummonds any more.

Now, at last, Mr. Barrymore is finally out of the Drummond pictures. He has gone to the Goldwyn studio for a very important role in a very important picture. But he might not have gone even yet if Paramount had not found in H. B. Warner an actor in whom it felt it could place the fate of the Colonel Nielson Barrymore had made famous.

World Affairs Notebook

United States to Canada

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

President Roosevelt's declaration to Canadians last Thursday that America would not stand idly by in face of foreign threat to Canada raises the question whether this friendly gesture brings Canada within the Monroe Doctrine.

Canada's ties with Britain hitherto have excluded it from the implications of the doctrine and Canada has refrained from taking part in the Pan American Union. Yet Canada's ties with America are growing. Nearly half of its total trade is with the United States. Its Defense Minister, Ian Mackenzie, has made no secret of its dependence on "friendly fleets" in the Pacific."

Joint defense plans are already implied in the American-sponsored project for a strategic highway from Washington State, through British Columbia, to Alaska, and in the St. Lawrence waterway project which would allow sizable vessels of both nations to penetrate 2,000 miles inland.

The 125th anniversary of the Treaty of Ghent, official end of warfare between Britain and the United States, is to be celebrated this fall by 100 cities on both sides of the 3,000 miles of the unguarded Canadian frontier, a line determined by Sir Charles Bagot of Britain and Benjamin Rush of America, in their treaty of 1817.

Similar celebrations on both sides of the border are held at every opportunity, the most recent being the centenary of the Battle of the Windmill, marked by Prescott, Ontario, and Ogdensburg, New York, last month, a minor skirmish that did not involve the national governments.

Bridge dedications have been made the opportunity for friendly contacts. The Thousand Islands Bridge across the St. Lawrence, opened Thursday by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King, was the most notable event of its kind since the opening of the International Peace Bridge between Buffalo, N. Y., and Fort Erie, Ont., in 1927, when the Prince of Wales, Prime Minister Baldwin and Frank B. Kellogg were present.

A Monday Feature

Dewey Has 43 More Witnesses Against Hines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 22—Opening the second week of his case against James J. Hines, Tammany district leader, on the charge of supplying protection for the city's $20,000,000 a year policy racket, today, Thomas E. Dewey, District Attorney for New York County, expects to call at least 43 more witnesses to the stand.

The first week had seen the prosecution's case, in only three days of testimony-taking, shape itself into a recognizable outline of what Mr. Dewey had announced in his statement to the jury he would prove.

George Weinberg, chief lieutenant of Arthur ("Dutch Schultz" Flegenheimer, racket overlord, who turned state's evidence after being named with the defandant in the conspiracy indictment, will probably be recalled to the stand, perhaps this week, to elaborate his testimony that he was present when Mr. Hines was paid $1,000 and promised $500 a week to act as political "fixer" for the racket.

Weinberg, Schultz's right-hand man, was called prematurely to the stand last Wednesday because Lloyd Paul Stryker, chief counsel for the defense, insisted the prosecution should first attempt to establish participation of his client in the crimes alleged by the witness.

Pompez Resumes Stand

Alexander Pompez, Negro policy banker, who strong-armed into the Schultz combine, resumed the stand today to testify relative to the 1932 Thanksgiving Eve raid. But Pompez, Joseph Mathias Ison, Wilfred Brunder and most of the other 12 witnesses heard so far were not within the inner circles of the combine. They were forced in and not permitted to share in the plans of the Schultz mob. They can testify as to levies made against them and as to mysterious influences brought to their aid when they got into trouble, but they were not permtited to see and talk with the man or men supplying the influence. It is men like Davis, Weinberg and Harry Schoenhaus who stood at Schultz's desk who knew things first hand.

Of all the witnesses on the prosecution's roster, the testimony of Richard (Dixie) Davis, legal adviser for the racket, is awaited most keenly. If payments were made to Mr. Hines, it is believed that Davis made or engineered them.

While the testimony of such witnesses appears to be direct and damaging evidence, Mr. Dewey confronts obstacles in its presentation. First, it is a rule of law that the testimony of a co-participant in a crime must have his testimony corroborated by other evidence for it to be deemed proof. Secondly, the credibility of a confessed criminal is immediately suspect and an easy target for the opposing attorney. Mr. Stryker has already revealed that he intends to rely heavily upon the nature of the people's witnesses. Mr. Dewey, however, has announced several times that their testimony would be corroborated.

An ovation was tendered Mr. Hines when he and his wife attended a public function in the Nassau Hotel, Long Beach, last night. Mayor Louis Edwards eulogized him as "one of our finest and best citizens," while a crowd of about 2000 applauded.

"Mr. Hines has been a resident here for 10 years," Mayor Edwards continued, "and he has always been gracious and kind. He has done what he thought was best for the City of Long Beach at all times.

"I want to thank you all from the bottom of my heart," Mr. Hines said. "If people like you are with me, nothing can happen."

Japanese Bar U. S. Gunboat

HANKOW, Aug. 22 (AP)—Despite representations directly from the American Asiatic Fleet and, from Washington, the U. S. gunboat Monocacy is likely to remain anchored in the Yangtze River above the Kiukiang zone of hostilities at least another week.

Admiral Koshiro Oikawa, commander of the Japanese Third Fleet in Chinese waters, has relayed to Admiral Harry Yarnell, Commander of the United States Asiatic Fleet, an answer that for Japanese tactical reasons he deemed it wise for the Monocacy to remain at Kiukiang.

Admiral Oikawa reiterated a previous offer to fly supplies and personnel from Shanghai to Kiukiang for the Monocacy in Japanese military aircraft.

He also pointed out that if the gunboat attempted the trip to Shanghai it would be endangered by mines and by fire from the river banks.

The American attitude toward the Japanese offer to transport supplies and personnel was not stated.

The American Navy a fortnight ago approached the Japanese Navy on the necessity of bringing the Monocacy to Shanghai for refueling, provisioning, and a change of personnel. The Japanese Navy declined to allow the journey.

Upon direct Washington representations to Tokyo, the Government there gave its opinion on details were for the commanders of the respective China fleets to decide.

Soviet Protests to Tokyo

MOSCOW, Aug. 22 (AP)—Tass, official Soviet news agency, said the Moscow Government had sent a note to Japan "resolutely protesting" against "unprecedented lawless actions" concerning the alleged mistreatment of a Russian ship crew.

Tass said information received by the Commissariat of Foreign Affairs "established" that the crew of the Soviet ship "Refrigerator 1" was detained by Japanese authorities May 31 in Soya Strait and subjected to "inhuman treatment" by Japanese at the port of Wakkanai on the northernmost Japanese island of Hakkaido.

The news agency declared members of the crew, including the Captain were beaten and tortured to extract information on the armed forces of the U. S. S. R., and the internal situation of the country.

The Russian note of protest, sent Tuesday, demanded "immediate satisfaction and strict prosecution of the offenders."

Salt Officials Shot

SHANGHAI, Aug. 22 (AP)—Two Chinese officeholders in the Japanese-dominated salt gabelle were shot and seriously wounded in a crowded street in the International Settlement today by three assassins who escaped.

Two United States Marines chased the gunmen, but they disappeared in the crowds.

The salt gabelle, formerly the Chinese Government's organ for collection of the salt tax, an important source of income, recently was reorganized by the "Reformed Government of China" at Nanking, dominated by the Japanese.

Korean Flood Reported

TOKYO, Aug. 22 (AP)—The newspaper Asahi reported in a dispatch from Kanko, Korea, that 363 persons were killed, 50 were injured, and 350 were missing in floods as a result of rains on Friday. Two thousand dwellings were destroyed and 27 fishing boats missing.

Big Tuna Catches Enrich Oregon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ASTORIA, Ore.—With albacore tuna invading Oregon fishing waters for the second consecutive year in commercial quantities, the fishing fleet recently turned in what is believed to be a record one-day catch. The reports showed a total of 250,000 pounds unloaded on the wharves.

Fishermen labored night and day unloading the catches from the fleet into refrigerated cars destined for southern California markets, the majority headed for San Diego canneries. As soon as a boat was unloaded it immediately put to sea again. There are approximately 50 boats in the fleet operating out of this port and the average catch was 5,000 pounds per boat.

Veteran fishermen are still puzzled as to why the tuna have deserted their native southern waters for the colder waters of the Oregon coast. The run this season has become a virtual bonanza to the members of the fleet, due to labor difficulties shortening the salmon season far below normal.

Although warned by the large run of albacore that appeared off the coast last season marine supply houses were unable to suply demands for tuna gear. Additional supplies had been ordered in anticipation of a run this season, but the stock was far below the sudden demand.

Quezon Chides People As Being Too 'Soft'

MANILA (AP) — Commonwealth President Quezon excoriated Filipinos Aug. 19 for being "soft and easy-going, with a tendency toward parasitism," and said unless they used their utmost energies they would "not long enjoy the blessings of liberty and peace."

Addressing 40,000 students on the occasion of his birthday, the President proposed his countrymen formulate and adopt a new social code, perhaps modeled after Japan's Bushido moral code of feudal times. This code emphasized the value of personal honor above life and exalted fidelity, bravery, endurance, and frugality.

Anschluss Brings New Geography For Reich Youth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALZBURG, Germany—German schoolboys are having to relearn their geography as a result of absorption of Austria into the Third Reich.

German schoolboys in holiday camp near here, discussing changes in geographical questions which had been brought about by the Anschluss, found these many and varied.

The longest German river, for example, was no longer the Elbe (473 miles) nor the Rhine (434 miles) but the Danube with a length within Greater Germany of 620 miles.

The record in altitude has passed from the "Zugspitze," south of Munich, to the "Grossglockner," south of Salzburg. This peak, from its royal height of 12,461 feet could look down upon the Bavarian hill of merely 9,721 feet.

The rank of second largest city in Germany, previously conferred on Hamburg, had now passed to Vienna.

Discussing the area of Germany these schoolboys found that this had increased from 541,280 square kilometers (about 212,870 square miles) in 1914 to 470,699 in 1937 and 554,556 square kilometers in 1938. The population was quoted as having risen from 66,384,000 in 1934 to 73,144,233 by March 12, 1938.

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The Home Forum

Incredible Afternoon

IT WAS that season when the wild roses and questing brown bees should have made the Island a haven of summer—but there was a fog. Not a friendly, decent fog that knew its proper place and came and went away again. But an endless fog as thick as split-pea soup. It drove the fishing-boats into the harbor, and the inhabitants to writing letters and reading all the books they had found so dull in June.

In a fine peak of desperation, we donned raincoats and stout shoes and marched out into the dripping world for a walk. Pushing through one of the little lanes, we came upon a garden that was crammed with hollyhocks, as brilliant as strings of neon lights in the shrouded, gray atmosphere. Behind them was one of those island houses that ramble about in all directions under innumerable coats of white paint.

There was a very new sign upon the gate.

"MUFFINS"

With hardly a consulting glance, we were through the gate and jangling the brass knocker. The door opened upon a small, brisk woman and a golden Persian cat. Each welcomed us in individual fashion.

ALMOST AT ONCE WE WERE seated before a driftwood fire, and the muffins and small cakes made their appearance. It was a curious room with windows that on a clear day must have looked out to sea, and furnishings that could only have come from the four corners of the earth. Books had escaped their restraining shelves and flowed, a motley tide, over tables, chair-arms and the floor.

The Persian ignored all such disorder and curled his handsome self in the exact center of the tiger-skin rug, while our hostess talked and we listened.

"This is the first summer I've been at home since I was a girl," Mrs. Penwyn confessed with a chuckle. "I know all the old-timers here; but, when this fog hung on, I got desperate for somebody new. So I made that muffin sign and hung it out and then Amber and I waited to see what would happen."

We endeavored to look "new," and as though we had just happened, and yet modestly unconscious all at the same time.

BUT AS OUR HOSTESS talked on, we quite forgot to be self-conscious, or even to eat, while she told us all about the lumber industry in Finland and recounted, with gusto, the manner in which she had once won an argument with the King of Siam. Matters were becoming much too incredible to be anything but one of Amber's dreams.

"I'm usually here just in the wintertime," Mrs. Penwyn admitted. "We get some storms out on this island. But it makes a good, quiet time to do a new book. I'm on my sixteenth one now."

We must have looked so utterly astounded that she took pity on us and explained in an offhand manner:

"Travel books in a series. You know: 'You Must See Italy.'"

"Oh," we murmered inadequately, and let Amber climb in our lap.

"He knows what he wants and when," his mistress said with a chuckle. "And what a lot of trouble that has caused me. I never will forget how he behaved when I brought that monkey home from Lucknow."

Amber opened one golden eye and fixed it firmly upon his mistress, while we looked expectant.

"I just couldn't get over those monkeys skittering through the trees and shaking the limbs, as mischievous as could be," she went on. "Some mission people I knew gave me this one that had been a pet in their compound. It was a performance to travel with it. But I named the little creature Sam, and got quite fond of it. And then I brought it home."

SHE PAUSED AND poked the fire in just the right places to make it leap up again.

"Did Amber scratch it?" we inquired.

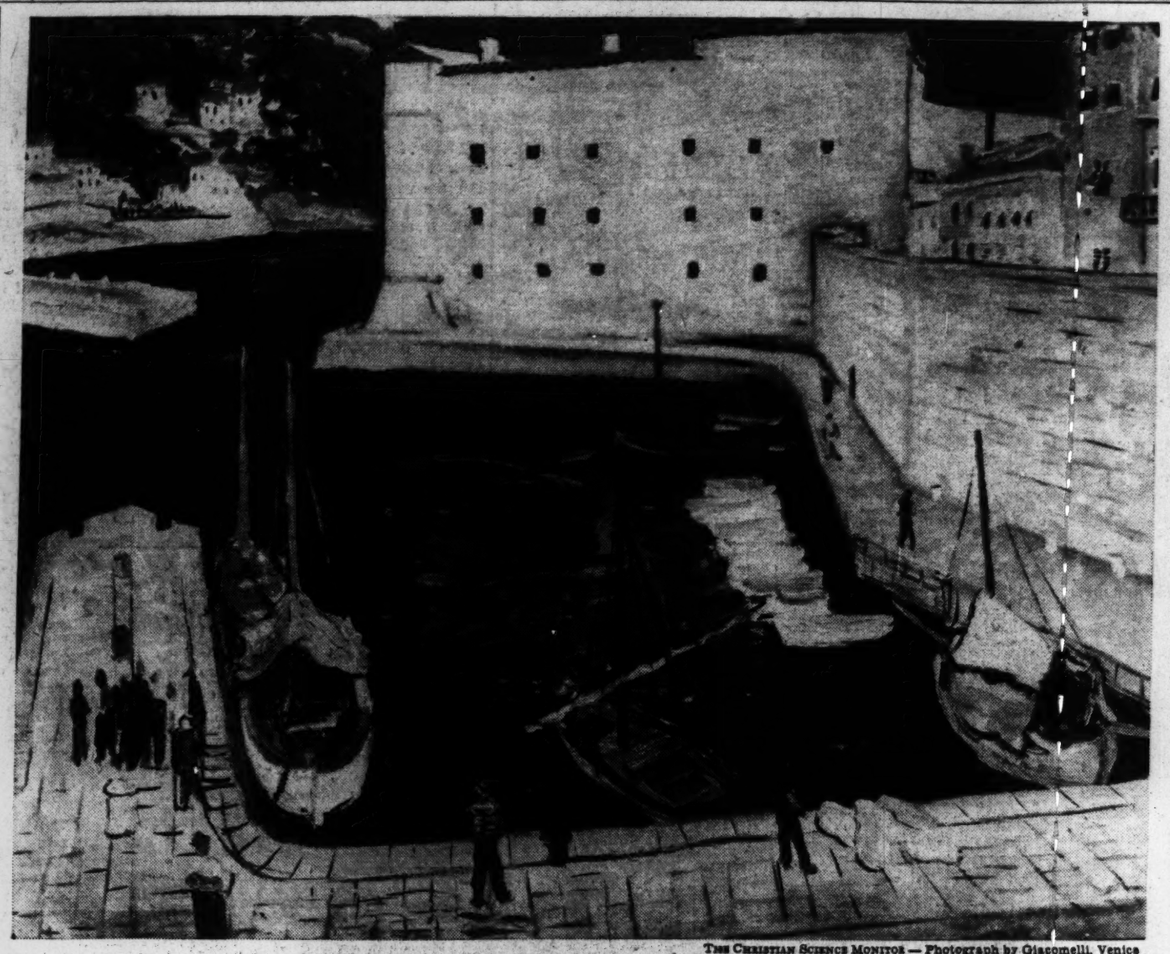
"Good gracious, no," Mrs. Penwyn looked horrified. "He ignored it. He ignored it in such a noble and obvious manner that, before long, I caught myself beginning to wonder what I had ever seen in Sam. It struck me that he was not intelligent, and I kept remembering that frightful time I had had with him on the train. I began to think that he did not fit in with the birch woods and the blueberry meadows on the Island, and I felt a fool for not knowing it sooner. In about a month I gave Sam to some people who were here from Florida and had taken a fancy to him. And after about another month Amber forgave me."

Amber shut both eyes so tight that it seemed a pity to disturb him by rising to go. But we were firm with ourselves and felt we might be asked to come again anyway.

WHEN WE REACHED THE lane, it was beginning to grow dark, and just overhead the fog had parted to show a star or two.

All the way back to our hotel, we amused ourselves with the absurd fiction that sometime Mrs. Penwyn would make a book about Jupiter. We could imagine her calling upon the king—or would it be a dictator?—notebook in hand and a determined gleam in her eyes.

E. W. G.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by Giacomelli, Venice

OLD PORT OF DUBROVNIK: *A Painting by Petar Dobrovic*

FOR the first time, Yugoslavian artists are making an appearance in their own national pavilion at this year's International Biennial Exhibition at Venice, the Yugoslavian Commission presenting some fifty works by the most significant of the nation's artists. Among these is Petar Dobrovic, a painter of unusual ability, who was born in Belgrade in 1890 and lives there today. He has nine pictures in the Exhibition, among his subjects being "Dalmatian Village," "Peasant Girl of a Dalmatian Island," "Fishermen's Port," and "Old Port of Dubrovnik."

Dr. Milan Kasanin, Director of the Principe Paolo Museum, who writes the foreword to the list of his countrymen's works, says: "Dobrovic paints, in a broad and bold manner, almost exclusively coast landscapes and figures, with an ecstatic sensibility in color."

This painting, "Old Port of Dubrovnik," well exemplifies Dr. Kasanin's words; for it is a vivid and vigorous presentation of a waterside scene, powerfully treated, striking in the point of view chosen, in the pattern formed by the buildings, quay, and water, and in the keen sense of and delight in color displayed.

Valley

WHERE brooks cleave the green dells with silver,
Between the sunlit heights,
The badger toils from break of day
Till glow-worms trim their lights.
The rabbit plays in sunny place
And with her forefeet grooms her face.

There the sage bee finds the flower,
And the shy deer its mate;
There undisturbed the minnow
Travels its gold estate,
The squirrel sits beneath his tail,
The flute-bird tries her silver scale.

—TOM BOGGS, in *Poetry*

Erzhie Buys a Winter Coat

ERZHIE was sixteen when she came to us, to take her first post in the big capital of Budapest. The fall work was far enough along in the fields to dispense with her help, so the family thought she should start earning. Almost all she brought with her was the dress she wore, which seemed to be layers of many, finely-pleated skirts, arranged so that the red facing showed nattily when she walked.

At first Erzhie was shy about adopting city garments. No one in her village wore such clothes and they'd make fun of her. City dresses were not so heavy, to be sure, and much more practical, but a person doesn't like to be laughed at. Besides, they were thought to indicate a lack of character. Cold days came on fast and the girl had no coat. But she shivered without complaining—a girl would feel disgraced to wear an overcoat in her village. Not a single woman there had one. Overcoats were for men.

LITTLE BY LITTLE, however, the lure of the city, helped by the wintry weather, and the advice of her newly-made friends among the maids in our neighborhood, brought about a change in our little country lass. One afternoon, at the end of her first three months, she brought home a long, new winter coat. It cost thirty pengö (about six dollars). We were as proud and approving as she. No money was ever spent more wisely. She wrote her family at home about it, with joy and—trepidation. It was beautiful and so warm. All the girls wore them in the city. What would they think of her for taking such a step?

Events showed that there was reason for trepidation. The fiercest letter we ever read came back in haste. What kind of a person had she become? Her family had thought they could count on her loyalty. But she had proved weak. And what a rash way to spend money! They were all much shamed and disgraced. A young aunt even spent all the cost of a trip to town to look into the matter. The advice and warnings were long and severe. Aunty had worked three whole years in the capital; but she had remained perfectly correct, never yielding to temptation. She had never bought a winter coat.

Poor Erzhie shed many tears, and the coat gave her little pleasure; for she felt ashamed to wear it. She had not stood the test.

SOON AN INVITATION came from home with the request that she come to the village for the wedding of a cousin. But, under no circumstances, to bring that overcoat! The whole community would talk and the family couldn't stand the strain. If she didn't leave the coat in the city, she wasn't to come. She was not to parade her folly before the world.

It was time to take a hand, we thought. We also gave an ultimatum. No sensible person could travel in winter without enough wraps, and Erzhie should wear the coat or not go!

She went, and so did the coat.

We waited in trepidation. She was a good maid. Would they let her come back?

She came, smilingly, and told us why she smiled.

AT FIRST THE family was a little cool and inclined to lecture about saving money, obeying parents, and observing the customs of the village. But Erzhie was as gentle, obedient, and docile as ever; she looked as though she wasn't entirely spoiled after all. Gradually, someone admired the warmth of the coat, another the length, a third the fur, and it looked as though many village women began to feel that they could keep warm without disgracing their families.

A change came over Father, too. Erzhie told us slyly how she had managed him. The chief reason for his opposition was that he had ordered a new winter overcoat himself, and had been counting on her savings to pay for it! She mollified him by promising him her income for the next three months. We helped the cause by advancing a whole month's pay.

But we tremble to think what will happen to Erzhie's village, if all the women there become so vain as to wish to keep warm.

M. G. M.

What Care I?

WHAT care I if Summer goes,
The crisp leaves fall, the wind is shrill?
If blooms forsake the clinging rose,
What care I? If Summer goes,
Then Frost will come on dancing toes
And tint flamboyantly the hill.
What care I if Summer goes?—
The crisp leaves fall, the wind is shrill!

WILLIAM K. HUBBELL

„Jőjjön el a te országod"

Az ez oldalon angol nyelven megjelenő Krisztusi Tudományi (Christian Science) cikk fordítása

AZON hathatós imában, melyet Jézus a tanítványainak adott, s melyet azóta „Az Úr Imája" nevén ismerünk, ezt olvassuk (Máté 6:10): „Jőjjön el a te országod." A kereszténység mindég nagyon szerette ezt az imát, melyet a Mestertől kapott, és a válságos időkben vigasztalásért és ihletésért ahhoz szokott fordúlni. Az Úr Imájának valódi jelentősége, valamint Jézus Krisztus élete és művei bizonyítják, hogy a metafizika Mestere tudta, hogy a mennyek országába be lehet jutni itt és most, mert másképen gúnyolódásnak lehetne vélni, hogy követőit a „Jőjjön el a te országod"-ra tanította.

Se a kereszténység eljövetele előtt, se azóta sem volt talán egyetlen tárgy sem, melyen az emberiség olyan érdeklődéssel elmélkedett volna, mint a mennyek országán. És mégis, még a mi felvilágosult korunkban sem fektetnek elég súlyt az emberek a Mester fenséges imájának mély szellemi jelentőségére. Sok ember még ma is azt hiszi, hogy a mennyország egy távoli, titokzatos föld, melyet csakis a halálnak nevezett élményen át remélhetünk elérni.

Mint a hegytetőről fuvó felfrissítő lehellet a sivatag lakójához, úgy hozza a Krisztusi Tudomány (Christian Science) az üzenetét, melyben a mennyek országára vonatkozó hamis hiedelmeket azon kielégítő és lelkesítő igazság cseréli fel, hogy az Isten országa a szellemi gondolkozásban van. Az Úr Imájának szellemi tolmácsolásában, melyet a Krisztusi Tudomány tankönyvében, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures"-ben (Tudomány és Egészség a Szentírás Kulcsával, 16-ik oldal) találunk, Mary Baker Eddy e szavakat, „Jőjjön el a te országod" így tolmácsolja: „Eljött a te országod; Te örökké jelen vagy." És a 291-ik oldalon ezt írja: „A mennyország nem egy helyszín, hanem az Elme egy isteni állapota, melyben az Elme minden megnyilvánulása harmónikus és halhatatlan, mert ott bűn nincsen, és amelyben látjuk, hogy az embernek nincsen saját jósága, hanem „az Isten értelmével" bír, ahogy azt a Szentírás mondja."

A mennyország téves fogalmai kétségkívül az Istennek és az ember és Isten közötti viszonynak téves fogalmából származtak. Az ilyen hiedelmek évszázadok során jutottak el hozzánk, anélkül, hogy hitelességükben bármikor is kételkedtünk volna. Téveszthetetlen logikájával a Krisztusi Tudomány kérdőre vonja a téves, embercsinálta teóriákat és bebizonyítja hamisságukat. Azon alapfeltételből kiindulva, hogy Isten mindenható, mindég jelenlévő és mindentudó Lény, a Krisztusi Tudomány kijelenti, hogy nincsen egyéb ország, mint az Isten országa. Nyilvánvaló, hogy nincsen egyéb hatalom, mint a mindenhatóság, egyéb tudás, mint a mindentudás, egyéb jelenlét, mint az örökjelenlét. Továbbá, Isten országa minden tekintetben jó, mert az Isten jó. Habakuk, Istenhez irányított imájában kijelentette, hogy (1:13) „Tisztábbak szemeid, hogysem láthatnád a gonoszt" (Angol Biblia fordítás). Ebből tehát az ok és okozat természete szerint következik, hogy Isten országa büntelen is betegség-telen. Ez az ország nyitva áll azoknak, akik alázatos imájuk által felébredtek a valódi ember és az ő Atya-Anya-Istene közötti régtelen egyesség tudatára.

És a gonosz országa, mely olyan állhatatosnak és valódinak látszik? Hogyan magyarázható meg a fájdalom, a szomorúság, a szerencsétlenség, a nemzetek közötti inharmónia, a depresszió, a háboru? A Krisztusi Tudomány kijelenti, hogy bármennyire látható is a gonosz, az csak egy önnevezte ország, kizárólag képzeletbeli és törvénytelen; olyan mint a délibáb, mely csak látszólag létezik. Mert az örökjelenlétnél, azaz az Istennél egyéb jelenlét nincsen, tudományos szempontból beszélve nincsen egy gonosz jelenlét, sem mint ideiglenes állapot, sem mint állandó tény. A gonosz sohasem egyéb, mint egy érvtelen érvelés, melynek a személyes elgondolás a fő tanuja. Mikor a személyes elgondolást elnémítjuk, tanu nélkül maradván a gonosz érvelése is megszünik. Aki érti a létezés tényeit és gondolataiban azokhoz ragaszkodik, az biztonságban él az Isten jelenlétében, a menny országában, mert nyilván lehetetlen, hogy a hiedelem negatív állapota a szellemi értelmet érvénytelenné tegye, vagy halomba döntse.

A mennyországba az igazi ima segélyével lépünk be. Az ilyen ima nem könyörög Isten előtt, hogy gyógyítsa meg betegségeinket, lássa el szükségleteinket, vagy hogy bármi egyebet tegyen meg, melyet az emberi elgondolás szükségesnek, vagy bölcsnek vél. Az igazi ima a szellemi tudás magaslataira emelkedik, mely tudás Isten határtalan jó dolgainak hálatelt elfogadásából áll. A gonosz szuggesztióinak, mint hamis és valótlan dolgoknak elvetése fegyelemben tartja gondolatainkat és azokat az isteni igazságnak megfelelően alakítja át. A megtisztulásnak ezen folyamata az egyénnel kezdődik; és az igazság, hogy az Isten, a jó, az egyedüli valóság, szent befolyását az egész emberiségre kiterjeszti, amint szétterjed az emberiség gondolkozásában és ott értelmes elfogadásra talál.

A Jelenések könyve (21:4) a következő dicső igéretet foglalja magában: „És az Isten eltöröl minden könnyet az ő szemeikről; és a halál nem lesz többé; sem gyász, sem kiáltás, sem fájdalom nem lesz többé, mert az elsők elmúltak." A mennyek országa kimondhatatlan gyengédséggel öleli át az emberiséget, habár az emberek esetleg nem is tudnak jelenlétéről és hatalmáról. Boldog az, aki a Krisztusi Tudományban nyert tudásával folytonosan és hálatelten felismeri Isten végtelen jóságát és örök jelenlétét. Eltünik előtte a gonosz álokoskodása mikor azon tény felismerésére ébred, hogy a bün, betegség és a halál messze országába tett, igaznak vélt utazása soha sem volt igaz, hanem csak egy álom. Ez a meggyógyulás. Aki így ujjá születik, az tudja, hogy eljött, ide és most, a saját életében, az Isten országa. Mert az ő számára „az előbbi dolgok elmúltak" (Angol Biblia fordítás).

A Krisztusi Tudománynak magyar fordításban megjelent irodalmáról The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A. küld felvilágosítást.

Tiger Lilies

FROM the heart of summer
Tiger lilies came—
Where the sun falls hottest
Bursting into flame.

Brightly flare their torches
In the August grass,
With a breath that scorches
Venturers who pass.

MARION LEE

With Fresh Observation

NO OTHER work could be more full of interest and adventure than that of a reporter who scours the city and suburbs in search of material—not the reporter who, depending on stenography, is sent out to report meetings and functions, but the casual, peripatetic observer who must discover things unforeseen, or go hungry. A paragraph or an article acquired value with the *Tribune* if it had some flash of colour, though it might not have any bearing on the day's news. The city is packed with curiosities which the inhabitants, in their haste and preoccupation, do not see until their attention is called to them. When the late James R. Osgood visited London for the first time I asked him what he thought of it.

"That it had never been discovered before I got there," he replied. "There were so many things in it that I had never been told of; the hundreds of books I had read about it had not included half."

And New York, or any city, is ever new and always has fresh material to unfold to him whose observation is not obscured by familiarity or indifference.—From "Many Celebrities," by WILLIAM H. RIDEING, copyright, 1912, by Doubleday, Doran & Co., Inc.

"Thy kingdom come"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THAT potent prayer which Jesus gave to his disciples, and which has since been designated as the "Lord's Prayer," one reads (Matthew 6:10), "Thy kingdom come." Christians have ever loved this prayer, given by the Master, and in times of stress have turned to it for comfort and inspiration to carry on. The import of the Lord's Prayer, as well as the life and work of Christ Jesus, attests that the master Metaphysician knew the kingdom of heaven to be possible of attainment here and now; otherwise, it would have been a mockery to teach his followers to pray, "Thy kingdom come."

Perhaps no subject has been of more speculative interest to humanity, both before and since the Christian era began, than that pertaining to the kingdom of heaven. Yet, even in our own day of enlightenment, too little heed is often given to the deep spiritual meaning of the Master's profound prayer. To many of today heaven remains a far-off, shadowy realm which we can never hope to attain except by passing through the experience called death.

Like a refreshing breath from the mountain peaks to the desert dweller, Christian Science brings a message in which the false belief about the kingdom of heaven is replaced by the satisfying and inspiring truth that the kingdom of God is within spiritual thinking. In the spiritual interpretation of the Lord's Prayer, found on page 16 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy interprets the words, "Thy kingdom come," as *"Thy kingdom is come; Thou art ever-present."* And on page 291 she writes: "Heaven is not a locality, but a divine state of Mind in which all the manifestations of Mind are harmonious and immortal, because sin is not there and man is found having no righteousness of his own, but in possession of 'the mind of the Lord,' as the Scripture says."

Unquestionably, erroneous concepts of heaven have arisen from a false concept of God and man's relationship to Him. Such beliefs have been handed down through the centuries almost unchallenged as to their authenticity. With unerring logic Christian Science challenges mistaken human theories, and proves their falsity. Reasoning from the premise of God as omnipotent, omnipresent, and omniscient Being, Christian Science declares that there is no kingdom but God's kingdom. Clearly, there is no power but omnipotence, no knowledge but omniscience, no presence but omnipresence. Further, God's kingdom is wholly good because God is good. In his prayer to God Habakkuk declared (1:13), "Thou art of purer eyes than to behold evil." It therefore follows by the nature of cause and effect that God's kingdom is sinless and disease-less. This kingdom is available to those who, through humble prayer, awaken to the true man's infinite at-one-ment with his Father-Mother, God.

But what of the kingdom of evil which seems so persistent and real? What of pain, sorrow, misfortune, international discord, depression, war? Christian Science declares that no matter how apparent evil is, it is only a self-styled kingdom, wholly mythical and illegitimate. It is like a mirage which seems to be but is not. Since there is no presence but omnipresence, or God, there is no evil presence, scientifically speaking, either as a temporary condition or permanent fact. Evil is never more than a specious argument, its chief witness being personal sense. When personal sense is silenced, evil's arguments cease for lack of witness. One who understands the facts of being, and holds thought thereto, is safe in the presence of God, the kingdom of heaven, because it is obviously impossible for a negative condition of belief to reverse or overthrow spiritual understanding.

True prayer is the means by which one enters the kingdom of heaven. Such prayer is not begging God to heal our sicknesses, supply our lack, or do any other thing which to human sense seems needful or wise. True prayer rises to the heights of spiritual knowing, which is grateful acceptance of God's limitless good. Rejection of suggestions of evil as spurious and unreal, disciplines thought and brings it into conformity with divine truth. This process of purification begins with the individual; and the truth that God, good, alone is real, when understood and disseminated in human thinking, extends its holy influence to all humanity.

The book of Revelation (21:4) records the glorious promise, "God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes; and there shall be no more death, neither sorrow, nor crying, neither shall there be any more pain: for the former things are passed away." The kingdom of heaven enfolds humanity with tenderness ineffable, though men may be unconscious of its presence and power. Happy is he who, through the understanding gained in Christian Science, constantly and gratefully recognizes God's infinite goodness and ever-presence. As he awakens to the fact that his supposed journey to the far country of sin, sickness, and death was never real, but only a dream, evil's specious arguments vanish. This is healing. One who experiences such regeneration knows that God's kingdom is come in his experience here and now. For to him "the former things are passed away."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Hungarian]

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 12-14 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, MONDAY, AUGUST 22, 1938

Murphy Rival Brings Charge Of Coercion

Cheney says State workers in New Hampshire are threatened with the loss of their jobs.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 22—The anti-Murphy group in New Hampshire Republican circles is waging an extensive battle to prevent the re-election of Gov. Francis P. Murphy. By contrast, the Governor has confined his campaign activities to a review of his activities in office and a pledge to continue his policies.

Within the last few days the attacks against the Governor have run all the way from charges of coercion of state employees to obtain their votes to intimations that a State Minimum Wage Board study of the shoe industry has been kept under cover deliberately. At the outset attacks were made against the fiscal policies of the Murphy Administration.

In commenting on the alleged coercion of State employees, Atty.-Gen. Thomas P. Cheney, Governor Murphy's rival for the G. O. P. nomination, states that "information came to me in Cheshire County that two state employees had been threatened with loss of their jobs if they did not support my opponent.

Cheney Charges Threats

"In two instances in Merrimack county, husbands of women members of my campaign committee have been told that they would lose their State jobs if their wives did not resign from my committee.

"I think this is rotten politics. I know of the coercion that is going on against State employees, and I want to say to all of my supporters who are in the employ of the State Government that while I appreciate their good will and their support, I do not want any of them to jeopardize his or her job.

"I want them to know that they are being watched, and I want to caution them against doing anything in my behalf which will make them lose their employment."

"One thing in connection with the Minimum Wage Department I think is absolutely wrong," declared the Attorney General.

Cites Shoe Report

"Last February that Department filed a report which concerned the shoe industry and that report has been withheld ever since. That report is a public document, and the people have a right to know about it. (The report was filed with State Commissioner of Labor John S. B. Davie, whose term expires shortly.)

"It affects the shoe industry. I am not saying it affects the McElwain Company (of which Governor Murphy was Vice-President and General Manager until he became Governor) directly. But the report filed last February is still secret today and I believe that is wrong."

Attorney General Cheney has often referred to the Murphy Administration as being one carried on "behind closed doors—behind the fence." In this respect he brings out the contract recently entered into between the State Liquor Commission and a private corporation which will operate an electric advertising sign business in the liquor stores. This contract had been signed for several weeks before it became public information, he charged. He also points to the case of an agreement between the State and a private corporation whereby the corporation would furnish steam to state buildings.

Earthquake Shock Felt in Maine City

BANGOR, Maine, Aug. 22 (AP)—An earthquake today shook Bangor and Vicinity at 7:50 (E. S. T.).

Informal checks revealed that the 'quake had caused various minor damages in business houses and homes, including breakage of glassware and windows.

Reports a short time after the first sharp shock, which was followed by a thunderlike rumbling, disclosed that more severe shocks occurred in Brewer, just across the Penobscot River.

Telephone service was disrupted in several quarters for about 10 minutes.

The fire department and newspaper offices were swamped with requests for information, many persons believing a heavy explosion had occurred.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Occasional cloudiness tonight; Tuesday probably fair; slight temperature change; moderate southwest and west winds.

Maine: Partly cloudy preceded by showers in the east portion, warmer on the extreme east coast tonight; Tuesday fair.

Other New England States: Partly cloudy tonight; Tuesday fair, not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast—Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle to moderate west and northwest wind over south portion and moderate southwest shifting to west over north portion; weather partly overcast tonight and Tuesday preceded by showers over the extreme north portion tonight.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	65	86	Minneapolis	66	86
Bermuda	82	90	New Orleans	80	98
Chicago	64	76	New York	70	84
Denver	64	92	Norfolk	74	82
Helena	48	82	Philadelphia	70	84
Kansas City	76	86	St. Louis	76	90
Los Angeles	64	88	San Francisco	58	60
Miami	76	90	Washington	72	90

A—7:30 a. m. Aug. 22.
B—Maximum, Aug. 21.

High Tides at Boston

Monday 9:14 p. m., height 10.6 feet
Tuesday 9:52 a. m., height 9.5 feet

Light all vehicles by 8:05 p. m.

Graves Held in $10,000 On Charges of Perjury

In Boston Today

Curley Witness Will 'Tell All'

Frederick H. Graves, key witness in the City of Boston suit against Former Mayor James M. Curley for recovery of sums paid out in a subway property damage case, was held in $10,000 bail today by Judge Vincent Brogna, of Suffolk Superior Court, on two charges of perjury.

The high bail was requested by District Attorney William J. Foley, who was reported in some quarters to have been disturbed because Boston police officials did not consult him before flying to Chicago on Saturday to bring Mr. Graves back to stand trial for perjury. Mr. Foley later denied that he was "peeved."

Court Grants Request

The District Attorney also requested that bail not be accepted until the surety had been examined by his office. Judge Brogna granted this request. Mr. Graves, for whom the perjury warrants had been issued last May after Mr. Curley testified before a Grand Jury, landed at East Boston Airport last night with his police escort.

Waiting in the courtroom also were police officers with a warrant for Mr. Graves, charging him with larceny of $400 in 1933 while allegedly conducting a fake lottery and another warrant charging him with nonsupport of his wife, Cora, of Braintree, Mass.

The cases from which these warrants grew were mentioned in the trial of the City's civil suit against Mr. Curley earlier this year. In that suit, Mr. Graves testified he had received $85,000 in settlement of the General Equipment case and had given $30,000 of it to Mr. Curley, who was then Mayor. Judge Frederick W. Fosdick ordered Mr. Curley to return the money.

Curley Objection

During and since the trial, the former Mayor has argued that the case against him was based solely on the evidence of Mr. Graves, who he claims told quite a different story under oath to the Boston Finance Commission a few years before. Calling Mr. Graves a "perjurer" and unreliable, he contends that the witness's story is fantastic and untrue.

Mr. Foley told reporters, after today's hearing, that Mr. Graves had promised, since his return to this City, to "tell all I know, and who paid what, and how much," but that Mr. Graves had added he would have "to go to California to get papers to prove it."

If Mr. Graves is unable to obtain bail, the District Attorney stated, the trial will be advanced to some time in September, but if he is released on bail, the case will come up in the regular course, probably during October.

Cambridge Tube Up at Conference

Mayor John W. Lyons of Cambridge, Mass., prepared to receive representatives of the PWA. Reconstruction Finance Commission, and Boston Elevated officials, at a special meeting tonight of the Finance Committee of the City Council to discuss his proposed two-mile $5,000,000 subway extension plan.

The Mayor hopes to secure an allotment of $2,182,500, representing a 45 per cent appropriation toward the project which would keep 2,450 Cambridge men employed for two years. The balance of the cost he proposes to repay to the RFC by an annual rental fee of $120,037.50 which would be collected from the Boston Elevated for the next 35 years.

Elevated officials, pointing out that they paid rentals of $2,821,346

(Continued on Page 11, Column 8)

Federal Building Sites Offered

Bids for the site of the new overflow Federal Building were opened today by Peter F. Tague, Postmaster, with the following nine bids reported:

Brodie and Farnham, agents, interior lot St. James Avenue, and Stuart between Berkeley and Arlington Streets, $1,530,000.

New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, interior lot St. James Avenue and Stuart Street, $1,409,271.

Walter C. Hewins and Francis R. Bangs, trustees, Huntington Chambers Trust, 24-38 Huntington Avenue, $400,000.

William A. Muller, agents for United Trust, corner lot Huntington and Stuart, $223,700.

Charles W. Rowell, owner, corner lot 438-446 Stuart St., $415,000.

Ledyard Realty Trust, owner, site of Brunswick Hotel including a lot on St. James Ave., $1,000,000.

Trustees of Boston University, 688 Boylston Street and 84 Exeter, $1,730,000.

Frank Ross, agent, corner lot on southeast corner of Stuart and Clarendon Streets, not including Back Bay Postoffice, $1,055,000.

Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics Association, Mechanics Building, $1,000,000.

Cabot and Forbes, agents, interior lot east side of Huntington Avenue, between Dartmouth and Stuart Streets, $380,000.

Waltham Petition Seeks Manager

A concerted drive for signatures of approximately 2,000 voters, favoring a petition for the Plan E form of manager government was launched in Waltham, Mass. today by a group of property owners represented by Victor C. Harnish.

The plan is similar to those being advanced in Cambridge, Boston, Somerville and Quincy, Mass. The number of signatures represents 10 per cent of the total number of registered voters. Thursday will be the last day for filing. Leaders expressed confidence in securing the necessary number of names to place the manager proposal on the ballot as a referendum.

Roosevelt Listed Among Dictators

Roosevelt, Hitler, Mussolini, and Stalin . . . they are all alike to Theodore Dreiser, author, in that they are "making a good living for themselves out of the theories of Karl Marx."

Arriving from England yesterday aboard the Cunard liner, Laconia, Mr. Dreiser, author of "An American Tragedy," declared the dictatorial tactics of so-called world leaders of today, including those of President Roosevelt, "will pass out with the leaders and the people will go on as before."

Mr. Dreiser said he had been abroad for only five weeks but that was long enough to find out that Hitler, Stalin, and Mussolini are "taking the ideas of Marx and applying them to the masses." Marx has even "pounded an idea or two into me," he declared, but neglected to mention what they were.

Asked what place President Roosevelt would fill in history books of the future, the author said: "If there is anything to the theory that you will do better if you take care of the masses, President Roosevelt will stand out. But if individualism is the real key to progress, he won't look so good."

Missisquoi Bay Bridge, Lake Champlain, Dedicated

By Walter Jordan, Staff Photographer

This Bridge Connects Northern Vermont and New York State and Was Opened Aug. 18

Fight for Control Of Textile Union Heads for Court

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 22—A dispute among leaders of the CIO textile unions headed for further action in Providence courts today after a "rump convention" yesterday at which a rebel group demanded more "home rule" for local unions.

Phases of the dispute are scheduled to be aired today in Superior Court at a hearing on a petition of the Textile Workers Organizing Committee (CIO) for a permanent injunction to prevent the Providence and Woonasquetucket Woolen and Worsted District Council (headed by Joseph Sylvia, ousted CIO organizer), from using the CIO designation.

Also set for hearing today are petitions filed against each other by the TWOC and the District Council, each charging the other with contempt of court in connection with a previously issued temporary injunction.

300 at "Rump" Convention

The "convention" yesterday was attended by 300 unofficial delegates from textile unions in this city, New Bedford and Lawrence, Mass. The "delegates" were members of unions once active in the United Textile Workers of America, which was absorbed by the TWOC in February, 1937.

The "convention" approved a plan offered by Francis J. Gorman, president of the UTW of America, for "home rule." Mr. Gorman recently sided with Mr. Sylvia by resigning from the TWOC.

He declared that differences between the TWOC and UTW threatened to wreck the entire textile labor movement, and defended himself against a charge that he was a Communist, made before the Congressional Dies Committee Investigating Un-American Activities.

He said that the Dies Committee investigation was launched for the purpose of "smearing" the New Deal and bringing about the election of Mr. Dies's fellow Texan, Vice-President Garner.

Charges Exchanged

William E. G. Batty, president of the New Bedford Textile Council, told the delegates that the TWOC had embarked on a "studied, deliberate plan" to destroy the UTW and entrench the TWOC in sole control of the industry's workers.

Mr. Gorman's program would give all "departments" in the textile industry an equal status in the TWOC on many questions. A national conference of all locals would be organized, a general convention of all textile unions in the United States and Canada would be called soon.

Aiken Unopposed in Primary: Vermont GOP Appears United

The Week in Vermont

MONTPELIER, Vt., Aug. 22—Last to file primary petitions before the dead line for this legal formality, Gov. George D. Aiken finds himself, as expected, without opposition to his second term as Governor, that is, in the Republican ranks where the bitterest political engagements are biennially fought. It leaves him free to prepare for his November tilt with Fred C. Martin, Collector of Internal Revenue, and Democratic Party standard bearer.

With the dead line for filing primary petitions passed last week, a survey of the field shows no contests looming that might change the status quo of Republican offices. It is the first time in many years that the Republican primary has been left without a first class political battle. For many years there was a so-called liberal element in the GOP ranks always ready and willing to throw down a heavy gauntlet in challenge to the "old guard." Under Governor Aiken's regime the insurgent leaders have been absorbed in one spot or another, and without their raucous cries against the "old guard" there seems to be no longer any of that species left. It seems, to observers, that the schism that existed in the Party for many years has been definitely healed without either side losing face. It is a change that has seemed to evolve as the result of a natural chain of events. Deeper analysis might show, however, that Governor Aiken has aided and abetted the change by moves that brought results without being obtrusive, or a hint of obviousness.

On the Congressional ticket both Senator Ernest W. Gibson and Representative Charles A. Plumley have opposition. Martin S. Vilas, a Burlington attorney, filled petitions at the eleventh hour for the U. S. Senate. Earlier John A. Reid, a Burlington real estate operator, had filed for the Republican nomination to the national House, contesting the seat of Charles A. Plumley.

Dome Topped

A new statue of Ceres, goddess of agriculture, is being mounted on the Statehouse golden dome. It replaces the 80-year-old predecessor which recently had to be removed.

The new figure was completed by Dwight J. Dwinell, Sergeant-at-Arms, and members of his staff. Owing to its size the statue is being taken to the dome in pieces where it will be assembled. The head, carved by the official, was hoisted from the outside of the building by block and tackle. Each section of the white pine figure will be painted inside and out with white lead as it is set in place in an attempt to extend the statue's duration beyond the 80 years of the original. Another innovation is the copper cap which Mr. Dwinell placed on the head.

The original statue rotted from within, leaving practically a sound outer shell. The condition was discovered when workmen started to renovate it and found its condition warranted immediate removal.

New Hatcheries

Dr. R. P. Hunter, Director of the State Fish and Game Service, has announced that seven new rearing pools have been completed under a WPA project at the Salisbury fish hatchery which will increase the wintering capacity and provide more yearlings for stocking in that section of the State.

Another project of similar nature at the Bennington hatchery, Dr. Hunter expects to be finished by the end of September.

GOP Rally

W. Arthur Simpson of Lyndonville, Director of Old Age Assistance, will be the temporary chairman of the fall convention of the Republican Party to be held in the Memorial Auditorium in Burlington on Sept. 17.

The State committee voted to invite Dorothy Thompson, international journalist and author, part-time resident of Vermont, to deliver the address. Howard C. Rice, Brattleboro publisher, will head the resolutions committee.

Total UCC Checks

The Unemployment Compensation Department today announced that a total of 72,738 unemployment compensation checks for $630,204 had been issued by the department between Feb. and Aug. 13. It was estimated that the checks covered payments to about 11,500 unemployed.

Span Dedicated

The Missisquoi Bay Bridge across Lake Champlain connecting West Swanton and East Alburg on Grand Isle was formally dedicated Aug. 18. It is one of the two spans which will eventually connect northern Vermont and New York State. The other span, under construction, spans the lake from Alburg to Ogdensburg. Lieut. Gov. William H. Willis represented the State and was the dedication speaker. Former Gov. John E. Weeks of Middlebury also delivered an address. Col. M. E. Gilmore, Regional Director of the Public Works Administration, which participated in the construction of the bridge, was among the guests present.

Magazine Offers Readers Novelty In Presentation

The Atlantic Monthly offered to the public today a new type of journalism.

It placed on the newsstands and distributed in other ways a compact, readable, brand-new magazine, entitled, "The Atlantic Monthly Presents—," covering comprehensively a single topic now much in the news.

The first issue is devoted to the recent Mexican oil seizures. Whether further issues are put out depends on how this is received, Donald Snyder, publisher, said today, adding that the first number is frankly experimental.

Under One Tent

"Not many people will step up to a newsstand and lay down 40 cents for the Atlantic Monthly," he said; "so we are putting under one tent in this new volume something that we can sell for a quarter."

Mr. Snyder said the periodical also is being sold to corporations and associations, such as the Foreign Trade Association, for distribution by them. In addition, the Atlantic is mailing sample copies.

Original Material

The present issue contains original articles and cartoons, also numerous reprints from other magazines and newspapers on the relations of the United States with Mexico and other Latin-American republics. The issue is titled, "Trouble Below the Border."

"We have two or three more subjects on the boards to be handled in future numbers, if this goes over," said Mr. Snyder. "We are hopeful of success, for our newsstand publication, 'One Way Out,' by Lewis Douglass, three years ago, sold out completely. We will publish monthly, if the demand warrants it."

League Proposes Charter Reform For Providence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 22—Details of a proposed new charter for the city of Providence will be announced Thursday afternoon, Aug. 25, at a luncheon sponsored by the Providence Charter League.

The new charter has been drawn up after an extensive study made by members of the League. Data were obtained from more than 400 cities and town in the United States now operating under efficient charters.

Edward S. Brackett, Jr., Executive Secretary of the Charter League, says the best features of governmental setups in scores of cities have been incorported in the draft of the plan proposed for this city.

At the luncheon meeting, a non-partisan committee, selected to work for charter reform in Providence, will be announced, Mr. Brackett says. Representative citizens now are being chosen to serve, he explained, and the aim is to expand the committee from time to time.

Members of various civic clubs in the city have been invited to attend the meeting.

Municipal Government experts call the structure of the Providence Government antiquated. It is one of the few large cities in the nation retaining a bicameral council. Charter reform was discussed several years ago but for the past two or three years has been dormant except for the work of the Charter League.

Incan Treasures at Fair

Rare objects, some more than 5,000 years old, from the tombs of ancient Incan emperors, will be shown at the 1939 Golden Gate International Exposition, as a part of Peru's exhibit.

Federal Aid For Bay State Farms Sought

Outright grants of cash urged to offset loss caused by floods and high winds.

Massachusetts farmers, many of whom suffered heavy losses in the torrential rains of the last two months, today asked the Federal Government to play the good Samaritan by helping them to recuperate from a $1,000,000 storm damage loss.

Acting for the farmers at the request of Gov. Charles F. Hurley today, Agricultural Commissioner William Casey sent a letter to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in Washington, asking for a Federal investigation of the storm havoc to find out in what way the AAA can best help Massachusetts' farmers.

Although no specific request was made in the letter as to how the Federal Government might handle the situation in this State, Commissioner Casey said that the only practical answer is, "grants of outright cash."

Emergency Action

The Commissioner cited the plight of local farmers as justifying emergency action. Many of them, he said, have been left almost destitute as the result of high winds, torrential rains, and rising rivers. Farming, he said, is generally a hand-to-mouth existence and farmers usually borrow in the spring to buy fertilizer in anticipation of crops in the fall.

With no crops, many farmers are not only unable to pay their taxes, but are unable to meet the debts incurred during the spring. Hence, the contention of the Commissioner that "grants of outright cash" would help to build up prestige of the AAA in Massachusetts territory more than any other factor.

"We know that in the past," declared the Commissioner, "the Federal Government has found means of assisting farmers in other parts of the country to stay in business despite dust storms and floods. Agricultural appropriations in this State are relatively small this year with so many activities to be carried on that there is no possible way in which to offer State funds to local farmers for relief purposes."

A New Situation

Asked what the State had done in the past under similar circumstances, the Commissioner stated that in the memory of long-time farmers, there had never been such a flood situation to cope with in the summer. Usually, the floods, if they came, occurred in the Spring before the ground was furrowed or in the Fall after the crops had been harvested.

Hence the present crisis, he said, is a new situation inviting Federal assistance.

Hardest hit by floods and rains are the raisers of potatoes, onions and other crops grown close to the ground. Some of the onion crop has been salvaged but it is so badly stained, in most instances, that local crops cannot compete against the competition of outside farmers, Mr. Casey said. He hoped that the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation might find it possible to take some of the onion crop off the hands of local farmers.

"Unless these farmers are aided in some way," the Commissioner pointed out, "many of them will be compelled to abandon their farms.

"It is now impossible," the letter concluded, "for these farmers to replant their acres and there appears to be no other way in which they can obtain an income for carrying on their farm activities and maintaining their homes until another harvest."

Maine Villagers Find Sky Fishers Save Their Bait

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTHWEST HARBOR, Mt. Desert Island, Maine, Aug. 22—It seems that fish sometimes actually drop at one's feet from trees or out of a clear sky, at Southwest Harbor, Maine. The latest story comes from an experience which Mrs. Carrie Joyce of this town just had. While standing under a big elm tree in her yard near the water, a large flopping and gasping flounder came tumbling off a limb at her feet. Although she did not see any hawk at the time, she is of the belief that one had lost the fish from his claws while flying over.

An eagle has several times recently been seen flying high over the village at this point, and possibly the larger bird attacked the smaller one, seeking its catch, and in the air engagement, the fish dinner came to earth, only to feed Mrs. Joyce's cat.

This incident recalled another a few years ago in this same vicinity. A householder was about to leave his yard for a fish market to get a fish for dinner. Suddenly one dropped out of a clear sky at his feet, just about the size he would have purchased. Overhead he plainly saw a big hawk, flying away with empty claws. Residents of this town are about convinced that they may as well save their bait and let the hawks do their fishing.

Attorneys Named Rail Trustees

Bentley W. Warren and Charles W. Mulcahy, Boston attorney, were appointed today by Judge Francis J. W. Ford of the Federal District Court to serve as Trustees of the Boston & Providence Railroad, a subsidiary of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Line, during reorganization proceedings held under the Federal Bankruptcy Act. The two appointees were each ordered to post a bond of $50,000.

Correct Telephone Manners Simply Explained in Booklet

Do you know the correct way to talk over the telephone? Do you know what sounds usually go wrong? If you can't answer these questions quickly and correctly you need to pick up a little booklet in New England Telephone Company offices next time you drop in to pay your bill. The eight-page pamphlet is entitled, "With a smile in your voice."

From a glance at the booklet one learns that in answering the telephone, promptness is of primary importance. It is all right to say "Hello!" or "Yes" when at home, but in offices it is better to identify the speaker, saying "Mr. X speaking," or "The ABC Company, Mr. X speaking." Such phrases are really time-savers, and more friendly and useful as well, it is explained.

If the party you are talking with does not hear you well, it may not be the telephone company's fault but your own. You are too close or too far away from the phone. Best results, the little booklet explains, are obtained when speaking directly into the mouthpiece with your lips about one half inch away from the mouthpiece. It is very important to speak directly into and close to the mouthpiece just as it is necessary to hold the receiver close to your ear, we are told,—and that doesn't sound like bad reasoning either.

Now as to the question as to how loudly one should speak. If your lips are close to the mouthpiece it is not necessary to yell. If you happen to be one of those who uses the hand set and holds the transmitter end practically under your chin, your speech is about one eightieth as effective as when held in front of the mouth according to the telephone company. And it ought to know.

Because it is particularly difficult to get numerals over the phone, the phone company reveals some of the secrets as to how it trains its operators in enunciation. "Three" is sounded almost as three syllables. The R is rolled and the E's are long. Say "four" with a strong F, a long O, and a strong final R. Number 5 sound like fi-ive, I changing from a long to short and then a strong V. And so the lesson goes. Why not get one of these primers yourself and improve your enunciation?—assuming of course that you need to.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Movies

Coolidge Corner—
"Wives Under Suspicion." with Warren William, Gail Patrick, and Ralph Morgan 2:05, 5:06, 8:07. Also "Farewell to Arms." 3:48, 6:49, 9:54.

Uptown—
"My Bill," featuring Kay Francis. 1, 3:40, 6:25, 9:09. Also "Having Wonderful Time," with Ginger Rogers. 2:15, 4:55, 7:40, 10:25.

Wellesley Community Playhouse—
Franchot Tone and Robert Young in "Three Comrades." Also "An Evening Alone," featuring Robert Benchley. Daily 2:30 and 7:45.

Strand—
Patricia Ellis and Jack Hulbert in "Gaiety Girls." Also "Nurse From Brooklyn," with Sally Eilers.

University—

Ginger Rogers and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. in "Having Wonderful Time." 3:15, 6:15, 9:15. Also "Woman Against Woman," with Virginia Bruce and Herbert Marshall. 2:05, 5:05, 8:05.

Repertory and Medford Square—
"Wild and Woolly," with Jane Withers. Also "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde." Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m. Tomorrow: "Breakfast for Two." Also "Blossoms on Broadway."

South Station Theater—
"Travel to New Zealand," Robert Benchley in "An Evening Alone." The Archer of "Robin Hood," Katzenjammer Kids cartoon, latest newsreels and other shorts.

Boston—
"The Saint in New York," featuring Louis Hayward. 9:30 a. m. 12, 2:30, 5:05, 7:30, 10:10. Also "Panamint's Bad Man," with Smith Ballew. 10:55 a. m., 1:25, 4, 6:30, 9:05.

Keith Memorial—
"Gateway," starring Don Ameche and Arleen Whelan. 10 a. m., 1, 4, 7:05, 10:05. Also "Army Girl," with Madge Evans and Preston Foster. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:25.

Metropolitan—
"Alexander's Ragtime Band," featuring Tyrone Power, Alice Faye, and Don Ameche. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 6, 9:30. Also "Keep Smiling," with Jane Withers, 9:55 a. m., 1:10, 4:40, 8:10.

State and Orpheum—
Robert Taylor in "The Crowd Roars." Orpheum: 9:45 a. m. Both theaters: 12:50, 4, 7:05, 10:15. Also "City Streets," featuring Leo Carrillo and Edith Fellows. Both theaters: 11:40 a. m., 2:45, 5:50, 9.

Brookline Village Theater—
Freddie Bartholomew in "Lord Jeff." 3:35, 6:35, 9:35. Also "Walking Down Broadway," with Claire Trevor and Phyllis Brooks. 2:05, 5:05, 8:05.

Tremont—
"Broadway Melody of 1938," with Eleanor Powell, Sophie Tucker and Buddy Ebsen. "They Won't Forget," with Claude Rains. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Scollay and Modern—
"The Amazing Dr. Clitterhouse," featuring Edward G. Robinson and Humphrey Bogart. Scollay: 11:45 a. m., 3, 6:25, 9:50. Modern: 9:20 a. m., 12:25, 3:30, 6:40, 9:45. Also "Professor Beware," starring Harold Lloyd. Scollay: 10:05 a. m., 1:20, 4:45, 8:15. Modern: 10:55 a. m., 2, 5:10, 8:15.

Fenway and Paramount—
"The Texans" with Randolph Scott and Joan Bennett. Fenway: 12:50, 3:45, 6:45, 9:45. Paramount: 10:15 a. m., 1:05, 3:50, 6:40, 9:35. Also "Penrod's Double Trouble," with the Mauch Twins. Fenway: 2:40, 5:40, 8:40. Paramount: 9:1[illegible] a. m., 12, 2:40, 5:35, 8:20.

Fine Arts—
"Moonlight Sonata," Paderewski's only motion picture. 1, 3:15, 5:25, 7:30, 9:30. Also "Stee' Man's Friend." 2:30, 4:45, 6:55, 9.

Radio Programs—Page 11

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Tomorrow

Kiwanis Club (Hotel Touraine)
Mr. Charles Smith will be the guest speaker at the regular weekly meeting. 12:15.

Important Week Facing Sox at Fenway Park—Doubles Under Way at Longwood

Australian-American Doubles Final Expected at Longwood

By Leavitt Morris

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONGWOOD CRICKET CLUB, Aug. 22—Anticipation of a Budge-Mako Quist-Bromwich final in the United States doubles tennis championships, which opened here this afternoon, was growing so rapidly today among Longwood fans that if such an event did not occur there would be a terrific let down among many of the tennis enthusiasts who have gathered for the tournament week.

With the showing which Don Budge and his partner, Gene Mako, made at the Newport Casino where they defeated the veterans Wilmer Allison and Johnny Van Ryn, it appears as though Uncle Sam's Davis Cuppers are back at top form.

There has been much discussion here since the Australian pair of John Bromwich and Adrian Quist polished off with the German Davis Cup team, 5 to 0, in the interzone finals, whether Budge or Mako would have a chance against this combination.

Australians Seeded No. 1

The Australians are seeded No. 1 in the foreign entries and are favored to march straight through to the final round. They came here with the prestige of no defeats in two years as a doubles team. In Australia last year they downed Budge and Mako three consecutive times.

So, with the Australians carrying this reputation, and the Americans at the height of their game, a final between the two teams comes under the heading of the old "natural." Last year there was a similar situation when the German combination of Henner Henkel and Gottfried Frhr. von Cramm, top-seeded among the foreigners, came down the stretch to meet Budge and Mako in the final. The Germans won the match in three straight sets for the title.

The play of the Australians and Americans will be watched very closely this week, for these boys meet in the challenge round for the Davis Cup over Labor Day week end. Budge and Mako don't mind being quoted that they will beat Quist and Bromwich. Even if beaten in the national doubles, the boys believe they will win in Germantown.

Mako Playing Well

Reports from Newport are that Mako is playing some of the best tennis of his career. In Saturday's match he handled three shots to one for Budge and stored away point after point for the team. This is encouraging for the United States and certainly gives them an even chance to win the doubles in the Cup matches. Budge should take both of his singles, giving America two of the big three points needed to retain the huge trophy. Bobby Riggs, hard-hitting Californian, may even surprise the prognosticators by winning one of his matches; but the doubles match is the important one. The Challenge round looks like one of the most interesting the United States has had for many years.

Here at Longwood this week no tennis team is going to have an easy road to the finals. Budge and Mako will run into some mighty potent tennis teams which may carry them to five sets or even eliminate them. Riggs and Bitsy Grant are in there and others who may provide stumbling blocks are Sidney Wood and Joe Hunt; Van Ryn and Allison; and Frankie Parker and Welby van Horn.

In the foreign field the Yugoslavian team of Ferenc Puncec and Franjo Kukuljevic, seeded No. 4, will have to be reckoned with. These boys have played plenty of tennis, Puncec having behind him six years of Davis Cup competition. Both Puncec and Kukuljevic have beaten Budge in singles and have won from Budge and Mako in doubles.

Germans Still Hope

The German team of Henkel and Georg von Metaxa are still in hopes that they may remain here for the national doubles. After receiving the cable from Germany on Saturday to return home, a cable was sent asking the German Athletic Federation to reconsider. Word is expected in reply to this sometime today.

The women's play for the national doubles championship should prove just as interesting as the men's and might even come down to an American-Australian final too. Alice Marble and Sarah Palfrey Fabyan, defending champions, lead the American field. Nancye Wynne, sensation of the Essex County tournament which concluded last week end, and Thelma Coyne, are top-seeded among the foreigners. Miss Wynne and another Australian teammate, Dorothy Stevensen, bowed to the Marble-Fabyan combination in the final, 1—6, 6—3, 6—2.

Tiller Talk

After daily racing during Marblehead Race Week, in which only one day was suitable, the Boston Bay sailors resumed the cudgels of wind hunting at their home ports on Saturday and then migrated to City Point yesterday, where they met in a regular South Boston Y. C. interclub engagement.

Both days were perfect in the yachtsmen's terminology. Saturday provided light southeasterly to easterly conditions and a blue overhead. Yesterday, at Southie's interclub, the wind shifted from the east into the southwest just previous to the race, and at times forced the crews to ride the weather rails counteracting slight puffs.

The interclub, resuming action after a two weeks' layoff, once again found the Indian Class as its backbone, with 31 of the popular craft crashing the line in a reaching start that found the entire field in perfect "company front."

The long line was perfect for the conditions, making a premium of excellent sail handling. In the reach to Deer Island's leeward mark, Bob Dalrymple sailing Harry Colburn's Mohawk took a slight lead, followed by Jimmy Bonney's Wiwona, George Wightman in Injun and Johnny McAleer with Paul McCoombs' interclub leader, Kickapoo.

Tacking down wind proved sufficient for McAleer to place Kickapoo on the inside turn at the next mark, and Otoe dropped to fourth. By placing first, Bonney gained two points on Kickapoo, but still remained 13 points behind the leader with only three more interclubs to go.

♪ ♪ ♪

Jim Finlay skippered Walter Bucek's Mancnester I Class, Flicker, to a close win over Nipper and Speedy yesterday at Southie. . . . Other victories were as follows: Tom Moroney in Flirt; George Rolt sailing Hosea White's Peanut in the Adams Class; Horace Potter with Ginger Adams' Gincha in the large Winabout Class; Donald and Roger Kent with their Why Not in the small Winabouts; and Leonard Lee with his Snipe Jeanne.

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Lincoln Davis with his Roulette II and Sohier Welch's Evanthia were feature winners at the 'Head yesterday. . . . Herbert Farnsworth won in the R's.

♪ ♪ ♪

Ralph Scripture and Roger Coulter divided the Cohasset annual cruise and racing run yesterday at the South Shore port when Scripture's Flash took the morning honors on the 8½-mile run, and Coulter's Sourire was first boat home in the afternoon engagement. . . . Philip Benson's Jonah was consistent with a second and third.

England Starts Well

LONDON, Aug. 22 (AP)—Creating a new second-wicket partnership record against Australia, Leonard Hutton and Maurice Leyland gave England a brilliant start in the fifth and final cricket test match at The Oval Saturday. At the close of play the English total had reached 347 for the loss of one wicket.

Kerry Qualifies

DUBLIN, Ireland, Aug. 22 (AP)—Kerry, holder of the championship qualified for the all-Ireland football final at Croke Park yesterday by defeating Leix, two goals and six points to two goals and four points. The same two teams met in the semi-finals last year.

In the semifinal junior hurling Antrim defeated Galway six goals three points to six goals two points. The two matches coincided with the opening of the new Cusack stand in memory of Michael Cusack, founder of the Gaelic Athletic Association.

Cunningham Wins

FORT ERIE, Ont., Aug. 22 (CP)—Glenn Cunningham won his mile specialty Saturday in the invitation race conducted at nearby Crystal Beach by Erie Athletic Club of Buffalo. Joe McCluskey and Gene Venzki, both of New York Athletic Club, ran second and third. Joe Hornell, N. Y., won the running high jump with 6ft. 1½ins.

Vermont Open Tennis

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., Aug. 22 (AP)—E. Blair Hawley of New York, yesterday won the boys' singles championship of the Vermont open tennis tournament, defeating a fellow New Yorker, Irvin Dorfman, 6—0, 6—0.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	75	34	.688
Cleveland	63	44	.588
Boston	61	45	.575
Washington	57	57	.500
Detroit	55	58	.495
Chicago	45	58	.437
St. Louis	39	69	.361
Philadelphia	38	70	.352

Results Aug. 20

Cleveland 8, Chicago 2.
Boston 10, Washington 7.
New York 11, Philadelphia 3.
Detroit 6, St. Louis 4.

Results Aug. 21

Chicago 4, Cleveland 3.
Cleveland 3, Chicago 2.
St. Louis 9, Detroit 4.
New York 8, Philadelphia 4.
New York 8, Philadelphia 1.
Washington 5, Boston 4.
Boston 7, Washington 2.

Where to Dine

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Excellent food vegetables always fresh
17TH CAFETERIA
One block west of The White House
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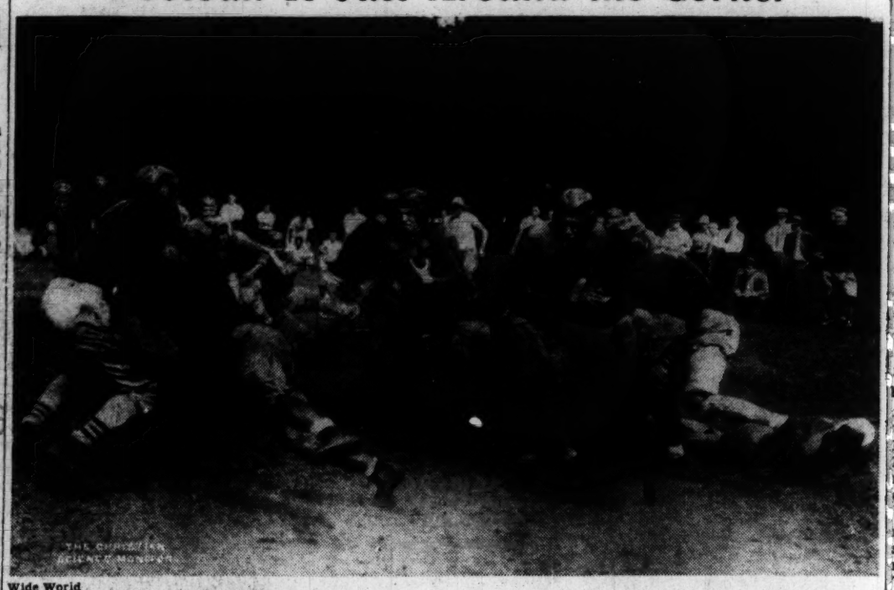
Football Is Just Around the Corner



Wide World

Ed Danowski carrying the ball during scrimmage of the New York Giants pro football team at the Blue Hills Country Club, New York, preparing for the charity game against the college all-stars, Sept. 7, at the Polo Grounds.

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

National League Race Tightens

With less than six weeks to go, the National League pennant race remains closer than ever. Today, although the Pittsburgh Pirates held a five-game lead over the field, baseball men suspected that the flag battle would be waged until the final day.

The Pirates yesterday dropped a double-header to the Chicago Cubs, giving Pie Traynor's Buccaneers a record of only one victory in their most recent four starts. If the Pitt outfit is ready to fold up, as many of the so-called experts would have you believe, the National race will be a thriller right down to the tape.

Reds Lost Two

The Cubs, in a third-place tie with the Cincinnati Reds, were this morning just seven games behind the pace. The Reds missed a grand chance to pick up valuable ground yesterday when they lost a twin bill to the seventh-place Cardinals. The Giants also kicked away a golden opportunity over the week-end by dropping two in a row to the lowly Phillies.

The Giants may slide completely out of the first division picture unless they snap out of it. Without Carl Hubbell, they haven't a chance in the pennant race. But Bill Terry should have enough reserve to keep his boys high in the money.

In the lower half of the National League, the Boston Bees and Brooklyn Dodgers are staging an interesting race for fifth position, with the Bostonians holding the advantage at the moment. After young Dick Errickson beat the Dodgers in the second half of a double-header at Brooklyn yesterday, the Bees were ahead one full game.

Yankees Far Ahead

There are three separate races in the American League, but not one of them involves the Yankees, who are leading the pack. The Yanks are even with their 1937 pace and this morning led by 11 full contests. They probably will add several engagements to this one-sided advantage before the end of next month.

The Yankees, incidentally, face a busy week. Starting tomorrow, they are scheduled to play five successive double-headers with the Chicago White Sox and Cleveland Indians. A month ago this schedule would have held the attention of the nation. But today the Indians and Boston Red Sox, instead of pennant threats, are waging their own private fight for second place.

At the bottom of the first division is Washington, just one half game in front of the fast-moving Detroit Tigers. The Bengals are favorites to replace the Senators in the upper section of the circuit, but the Bucky Harris crew will not give up without an argument. At the bottom of the standing are the Philadelphia Athletics and St. Louis Browns, staging a private duel to keep out of the cellar.

The individual batting race is one of the best in many seasons. At the conclusion of Sunday's games, Cincinnati's Ernie Lombardi was in front of the Big Six with an unofficial .351. One point in the rear was Washington's Cecil Travis, the American League leader.

The home run and runs batted in races are still in progress, but the current pace-setters are almost certain to hold their spots throughout the campaign. Hank Greenberg, Tiger, has 42 home runs and a lead of nine over Jimmy Foxx. Foxx, the Red Sox ace, has 118 runs batted in and an advantage of 20 over Greenberg.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Batting (first three and ties in each league)

Player, Club	G	AB	R	H	PCT
Lombardi, Reds	93	350	41	123	.351
Travis, Senators	109	417	78	146	.350
Radcliff, White Sox	83	320	43	110	.344
Foxx, Red Sox	106	397	95	135	.340
Steinbacher, W. Sox	82	318	48	108	.340
Weintraub, Phillies	59	206	32	70	.340
Vaughan, Pirates	109	403	63	134	.333

Home Runs

American League		National League	
Greenberg, Tigers	42	Goodman, Reds	28
Foxx, Red Sox	33	Ott, Giants	27
York, Tigers	27	Mize, Cardinals	18
Johnson, Ath.	25	Camilli, Dodgers	17
Gehrig, Yankees	24	Medwick, Cards.	15
Di Maggio, Yanks	24		
Clift, Browns	24		

Runs Batted In

American League		National League	
Foxx, Red Sox	118	Ott, Giants	90
Greenberg, Tig.	98	Medwick, Cards.	87
DiMaggio, Yanks	95	McCormick, Reds	85
Dickey, Yanks	89	Goodman, Reds	78
York, Tigers	89	Camilli, Dodgers	77

Perfect Dive

Wide World

Only a champion can perform such an aquatic feat as pictured here. Frau Daumerlehg, German woman champion, is entering the water from a high dive during a practice session in the Empire Pool, Wembley, Eng., for the European diving and swimming championships.

Public Links Golf Tournament Today

CLEVELAND, Aug. 22 (AP)—The "buck privates" of the nation's golfing army, recruited from shops, farms and offices in every section of the country, laid seige today to the rolling terrain of Highland Park Course—their individual objective the National Amateur Public Links Golf Championship.

Laborers and white-collar workers, policemen and firemen from metropolitan centers, and youths from the crossroads were among the 250 contastants who swung into the first round of a 36-hole qualifying test in the "working man's classic" of the fairways.

By Tuesday night 64 players will have qualified for match play to start Wednesday and continue through Saturday's 36-hole final.

The field, largest ever assembled for the event, represented 72 communities in 29 states, Hawaii and the District of Columbia.

Fifty-six teams, each made up of four "pay as you play" shotmakers, will train their guns on the Harding Trophy, emblematic of the team championship awarded the quartet having low gross for the qualifying rounds. Defending that honor will be the crack unit from Sacramento, Calif., of Ralph Presby, Bud Dufour, Roscoe Guidera and Frank Toronto, which set a new record of 587 in 1937.

Firing a brilliant 67 in a practice round yesterday, Bruce McCormick, young Los Angeles fireman, served notice he is ready to put up a battle to retain the individual title he won last summer at San Francisco. The blond "smoke eater," however, will be pressed all the way by competition which includes another former champion, David Mitchell of Atlanta, Ga., winner in 1934, and several players who gave good accounts of themselves a year ago.

Almost every public links event has produced some "unknown" who blazed his way to stardom and the divot-digging this week over Highland's 36-hole par 70 and 71 layouts may produce other youths with a chance to fight their way to national prominence.

Week-End Sports in Brief

By the Associated Press

RED BANK, N. J.—Baby Juno II, driven by Jack Rutherfurd, Port Washington, N. Y., easily wins National sweepstakes motorboat race in three straight heats. Clinton Ferguson drives Class X outboard racer to record of 61.293 m. p. h., first time mile a minute ever exceeded by outboard.

OSNABRUCK, Germany — Karl Hein, Germany, betters world hammer throw record with 191ft. 31-32in. as touring American track stars win six of nine events.

BERLIN—United States swimming team defeats "Europe," 38-36, in two-day dual meet.

STUTTGART, Germany—United States track stars win seven of 13 events from German rivals.

BUDAPEST — American track tourists swamp Hungarians, winning 11 of 12 events.

CHICAGO—Gar Wood, Jr., wins high point honors at Central Division championship outboard motorboat regatta, taking Class A, B and C amateur races.

NEWPORT, R. I.—Don Budge wins permanent possession of Newport Casino tennis trophy, defeating Sidney Wood, 6—3, 6—3, 6—2, in singles final for third tournament victory. Budge and Gene Mako whip Wilmer Allison and John Van Ryn, 7—5, 7—5, 6—2, in doubles final.

BROOKLINE, Mass. — German Davis Cup players ordered to return home for "rest" as Australia's Adrian Quist beats Henner Henkel and John Bromwich downs Georg von Metaxa to give Aussies clean sweep of interzone series.

MANCHESTER, Mass.—Alice Marble wins Essex County Club tennis tourney, defeating Australia's Nancye Wynne, 6—1, 6—3; Miss Marble and Sarah Palfrey Fabyan beat Miss Wynne and Dorothy Stevenson, 1—6, 6—3, 6—2, in doubles.

LOS ANGELES—Catherine Malcolm, Chicago, takes national public parks women's tennis title, beating Mrs. Gertrude Dockstader, Los Angeles, 6—3, 6—1.

TORONTO—Larry Cooper and Sam Snead tie for Canadian open golf title with 72-hole scores of 277.

LONDON—Sydney Wooderson betters world 800-meter and 880-yard records, with times of 1:48.4 and 1:49.2 in paced race.

YESTERDAY'S STARS

By the Associated Press

Harlond Clift, Browns — His two homers drove in four runs in 9—4 win over Tigers.

Freddy Fitzsimmons, Dodgers, and Tony Cuccinello, Bees—Fitz pitched six-hit shutout, in doubleheader opener; Cuccinello hit triple, double, single, drove in one run and scored three in 9—4 nightcap.

Zeke Bonura, Senators, and Johnny Heving, Red Sox—Bonura's triple sent two runs across in 5—4 opener win; he also hit homer in nightcap in which Heving pitched eight-hitter for 7—2 decision.

Terry Moore and Fiddler McGee, Cardinals—Moore hit homer and two singles, drove in one run and scored two in 7—6 opener victory over Reds; McGee pitched three-hitter for 3—0 afterpiece win.

Mike Kreevich, White Sox, and Hal Trosky, Indians — Kreevich batted two runs across in 4—3 opener triumph; Trosky's single drove winning run in for 3—2 second game victory.

Max Butcher, Phillies — Pitched nine-hitter and hit two singles, driving one run across in 8—3 win over Giants.

Jake Powell and Red Ruffing, Yankees — Powell hit homer in opener decision over Athletics; Ruffing pitched five-hitter and hit two-run homer in nightcap.

Big Lee and Tex Carleton, Cubs—Lee gave ten hits and hit double and single himself, driving three runs across in 6—4 opener victory over Pirates; Carleton took nightcap, 6—1, allowing seven hits.

English School Crew Will Race Tabor Wednesday

There are no titles involved and no profits to be made financially, but the furtherance of international good will is the reward of the crew race between Tabor Academy of Marion, Mass., and Radley College of Abingdon, Eng., at Marion, Wednesday. The English schoolboys are here partly as a tribute to the favorable impression Tabor crews have made in England during their visits over there.

Radley College is located near Oxford and is a school of some 400 boys. Radley crews have been famous in English rowing for years and this year, for the first time, the Radley crew won the "Ladies' Plate" event at Henley which clearly marks them as being the best school crew of 1938 in England.

The Tabor crew has not been rowing since they finished their season in June until the 13th of this month when they resumed practice. This year's crew measures favorably with other Tabor crews but probably not quite the equal of the 1936 and 1937 eight which won the Thames Cup in the Royal Henley. Coach Roderick Beebe has placed Elliot C. Macy of Waban, Mass., at stroke in place of Clinton Ferguson, who is unable to row.

The race is scheduled to take place at 6 p. m. Wednesday, and the starting line is near the southeast shore of Sippican Harbor, Marion, and the finish line is in front of the Tabor Gymnasium, Hoyt Hall. In the event of necessary postponement the race will be held the following day. Robert F. Derrick will referee.

Two London newspapers have private wires at the finish line to record the details.

At Longwood Today

By a Staff Photographer

Gene Mako (left) and Don Budge

Red Sox Eye Second Place With Cleveland Club Coming

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Having won six out of eight from the Athletics and Senators, the Red Sox today enjoyed an open date. And there was no one in town who would say they didn't deserve it. For beginning tomorrow, the Fenway Park tenants face the strenuous total of nine games over a period of five days.

This is probably the most important of the six weeks remaining on the Red Sox schedule. If their pitching stands up under the terrific pressure of successive doubleheaders with the Indians and White Sox, the locals will be in second place before the week end.

Heving Winning

When Lefty Grove was benched, few expected the club to stay close to the Indians. Lefty had been the backbone of the Red Sox mound staff since the beginning of the race. Without him, the future looked dark.

But the unexpected work of Joe Heving and continued support from the youngsters have chased the gloom from Fenway Park. And today, as the boys rested, they were confident that Cleveland would be knocked out of the runnerup berth in the American League by late Wednesday afternoon.

While the Sox were winning six games from the A's and Washington, the western Indians dropped four out of seven to the Browns and White Sox. Therefore, as the visitors approached Fenway Park today they were only a game and a half in front of the locals, with a three-game series coming up. After a doubleheader here tomorrow and a single on Wednesday, the Indians play three successive twin bills in Yankee Stadium. In their struggle to climb, the Red Sox should get able assistance from the world champions.

Talk of Shake-Up

What with Manager Oscar Vitt trying to change Bob Feller's style, and talk of a general shake-up, the Indians seem on the brink of a possible slump. If they start sliding here in Boston, they may drop out of sight before returning to the West early next month.

The Bees came out of their Brooklyn series with an even break and headed for western territory today with a one-game lead over the sixth-place Dodgers. Tomorrow the locals open in Pittsburgh, playing a doubleheader. On Thursday there is a twin program in Cincinnati.

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Briefs . . . Oscar Vitt hopes to break Feller of the habit of lifting his left leg high in the air before each pitch . . . Henry Helf, rookie Cleveland catcher, established an altitude catching record on Saturday . . . He caught a ball thrown from the top of the terminal tower in his home city, a drop of about 708 feet, and Frankie Pytlak duplicated the feat later . . . The Red Sox have won eight and lost seven in the Cleveland series.

♪ ♪ ♪

Joe Heving has won his only two starts for the Red Sox—against Philadelphia and Washington . . . Johnny Peacock has pinch hit a robust .429 for the Sox . . . He has produced two doubles in successive appearances . . . And Johnny is rapidly improving behind the plate, a fact that is surprising many of the local critics . . . Jim Bagby, who was the losing pitcher in yesterday's opener, will probably work one of tomorrow's games.

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Dick Errickson won his fifth straight for the Bees yesterday in Brooklyn . . . He went the route and limited the Dodgers to seven hits . . . the Bees have probably lost Catcher Ray Mueller for the balance of the season . . . He came back to Boston today . . . Manager Joe Cronin of the Red Sox is the nation's popular choice as All-America shortstop . . . Joe will get a new Buick automobile, among other gifts, on "Cronin Day" at Fenway Park Sept. 7.

Future Tiger Has Great Strikeout Mark in Minors

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 22 (AP)—Virgil Trucks held a hatful of strikeout records today on 413 whiffings piled up while winning 25 and losing five for Andalusia of the Alabama-Florida League.

The young Detroit Tiger property fanned 15 last night while Andalusia trimmed Troy, 3-0. This shoved him two past the record at which he has been shooting, a 411 total made in 1884 by Charles Radbourne in Providence, R. I.

Investigation disclosed today Martin Kilroy struck out 505 for the Baltimore Athletic Association in 1886, but that record, like Radbourne's, was set when the pitcher stood only 50 feet from the plate, instead of 60½.

The husky youth ran up his 413 strikeouts in 267⅓ innings, and although he has no chance to break Kilroy's mark between now and the end of the Alabama-Florida League season next Sunday, he is expected to boost his edge over any modern records.

The best previous minor league performance at the present distance was believed to be 408, set up by Harry Vickers of Seattle. Rube Waddell established the major record at Philadelphia with 343.

McNeill Wins Cup

SEIGNIORY CLUB, Que., Aug 22 (AP)—Don McNeill of Oklahoma City yesterday won the Seigniory Club international tennis tournament, defeating Hal Surface of Kansas City, 3—6, 6—1, 6—2. The victory gave McNeill the Allen McMartin Cup, won last year by Frank Parker, who did not defend it.

Ernie Sutter of New Orleans and William Talbert of Cincinnati won the doubles final from Surface and McNeill, 7—9, 6—0, 6—3.

Guibord Wins Again

SQUIRREL ISLAND, Maine, Aug. 22 (AP)—Paul Guibord of Melrose, Mass., and Robert Bowditch of Worcester, Mass., won the Northern New England doubles tennis championship here Saturday, defeating Holbrook Hyde and Leland Wiley of Hartford, Conn., 6—1, 4—6, 7—5, 3—6, 6—1. Guibord Friday defeated Albert Horton, 3d, of Providence, R. I., to win the singles title.

Maine Golf Title

POLAND SPRING, Maine, Aug. 22 (AP)—Johnny Hichborn of the Riverside Golf Club, Portland, won the Maine open amateur golf crown, defeating Isaac L. Merrill, Jr., of Camden, 4 and 3, in the finals match Saturday.

Title to Carter

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 22 (AP)—For the second straight year, Theodore Carter, one-armed ace from Manchester, won the New Hampshire men's singles tennis championship by defeating Alfred Atkinson of Laconia, yesterday, 6—3, 6—1, 6—4. Atkinson was the finalist last year also.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	66	42	.611
New York	63	49	.562
Cincinnati	61	51	.545
Chicago	61	51	.545
Boston	53	56	.486
Brooklyn	53	58	.477
St. Louis	50	61	.450
Philadelphia	34	73	.318

Results Aug. 20

Cincinnati 4, St. Louis 2.
St. Louis 5, Cincinnati 4.
Philadelphia 8, New York 7.
Pittsburgh 5, Chicago 3.
Boston 3, Brooklyn 2.

Results Aug. 21

Brooklyn 6, Boston 0.
Boston 9, Brooklyn 4.
St. Louis 7, Cincinnati 6 (11 innings).
St. Louis 3, Cincinnati 0.
Philadelphia 8, New York 3.
Chicago 6, Pittsburgh 4.
Chicago 6, Pittsburgh 1.

Brown Beats Kelley

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 22 (AP)—Ellison (Tarzan) Brown, Bradford, R. I., Saturday won the National Amateur Athletic Union 25-kilometer championship by defeating a field of 64 starters in 1h. 26m. 18s. Last year's title holder at that distance, Johnny Kelley, of Arlington, Mass., finished second.

Corcoran Re-appointed

NEW YORK, Aug. 22 (AP)—George Jacobus, president of the Professional Golfers' Association of America, announced the re-appointment of Fred Corcoran as P. G. A. tournament bureau manager. Corcoran was given an increase in salary and a contract running through Dec. 31, 1939.

A's Train at Lake Charles

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 22 (AP)—The Athletics will train at Lake Charles, La., next spring for the second time, Vice-President Roy Mack announced yesterday.

BASEBALL
Fenway Park—Tomorrow
Two Games—First Game 1:30
Red Sox vs. Cleveland
Seats at Kennedy's HUB. 2195

LAWN TENNIS DOUBLES
Championships of the United States
Entries Include
Foremost Players of the World
Today
Longwood Cricket Club
CHESTNUT HILL, MASS.
Tickets on Sale at the Gates
Reservations ASP. 2100

Where 'Packaged Typhoon' Will Roar

Westinghouse

Wright Wind Tunnel at Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Close-up picture of storm-maker capable of delivering "packaged typhoons" with a wind velocity up to 400 miles an hour. Gales of such force will exceed the velocity of typhoons which sweep along the Chinese coast.

Rampages of typhoons common in the China Sea soon will be blowing in Boston, where finishing touches are being made on the new wind tunnel at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Regular packaged typhoons, wind velocities of 400 miles an hour, will be whirled through the 75-foot oval-shaped chamber researchists are powering with a 2,000-horsepower motor designed and built by Westinghouse.

The storm-maker is a 10-ton, four-speed motor—largest of its kind ever built by the company. It will allow natural scientists to combine for the first time means for simulating stratospheric flying conditions at high speeds and study skin friction, turbulence, and flow separation, important in designing any kind of machinery that handles fluids, whether fan, propeller, windmill, turbine, or pump. Scheduled to be dedicated on Sept. 12 by Orville Wright, it will be called the Wright Wind Tunnel in honor of his and his brother's contributions to aviation.

Union Jack Leads on Ships Coming to Boston in July

Log of the Port of Boston

Only 124 vessels engaged in foreign trade entered the Port of Boston during July, according to figures just released by the Federal Department of Customs. During the same period 152 vessels were cleared at the port.

Of the 124 boats entering, 56 flew the Union Jack. Second place resulted in a three-way tie between Germany, Italy, and Norway, with six boats apiece.

The British flag again ran far ahead among the vessels clearing the port. Of the 152 boats departing, 58 carried the Union Jack, with the German swastika flying over 6, and several other countries claiming five.

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Maritime Official

A former Boston employee of the Associated Press, Robert W. Horton, has been appointed chief of the section of information of the United States Maritime Commission. Mr. Horton has been Washington correspondent of the New York World-Telegram.

Mr. Horton's experience includes 10 years with the Scripps-Howard newspapers in Washington. He also has done considerable radio commentating. His work in Washington included covering of maritime matters and in particular the bills which resulted finally in the creation of the Maritime Commission. The reform of the ocean mail subsidy system has been his particular study. He is expected to assume his new duties this month.

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Fish Products Gain

A marked increase in the output of canned fishery products and by-products in the United States and Alaska for 1937 is reported by the Federal Bureau of Fisheries. The 1937 output was valued at $141,710,000, of which $104,937,000 represented the value of the canned products and $36,773,000 the value of by-products. These figures represent an increase respectively of 11 per cent and 5 per cent over the 1936 figures.

Geographically considered, the Pacific Coast States and Alaska accounted for well over two thirds of the total value of canned fishery products and by-products. Canned salmon was valued at $52,934,000, or 50 per cent of the total value of canned products. Next in importance were tuna, sardines, shrimp, clams, oysters, and mackerel.

Marine-animal oils, valued at $16,365,000, ranked first in value among the commodities classified as by-products.

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Americans in Mexico

A 23 per cent increase in the number of Americans traveling in Mexico during 1937 as compared with 1936 is reported by the Commerce Department. Over 120,000 Americans, classified as tourists, entered Mexico in 1937. They comprised 98 per cent of the total. Most of the Americans headed for Mexico City, where according to statistics they stayed on the average 10 days, spending about $187 each. Of course there were millions of other American tourists who crossed the border without classified tourist cards, not required since they stayed only a short time. About 9,400,000 such crossings were made in 1937, but this group spent very little in comparison—only about 82 cents per border-crosser it is estimated.

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Marine Hospital Bids

Bids for the new $2,200,000 United States Marine Hospital to be erected in Brighton will be opened at 1 p. m., Aug. 26, according to Frank S. Davis, manager of the Maritime Association of Boston's Chamber of Commerce, who got his news from the Procurement Division, Public Buildings Branch in Washington.

The new hospital, to take the place of the present obsolete structure in Chelsea, is to be erected at Commonwealth Avenue and Warren Street. Eleven buildings will house the institution and there will be facilities available for 336 patients. Mr. Davis inaugurated the movement for the new hospital and with the co-operation of Senator David I. Walsh and Congressman John W. McCormack was successful in securing a federal grant for the work.

N. A. S.

Pulaski Honored

MANCHESTER, N. H., Aug. 22 (AP)—Polish Americans from all parts of New England yesterday dedicated a $40,000 equestrian statue here of Brig. Gen. Casimir Pulaski, Polish hero of the American Revolution. Speakers included Gov. Francis E. Murphy, of New Hampshire.

Director and Actor

Israel Welichansky

Director of the Yiddish Theater Unit of the WPA, who is preparing the Federal Theater production of "200,000," to be given at the Copley Theater late in September.

Boston Business Gains Reflected In Port Figures

Port of Boston Business

A better business outlook than for several weeks was apparent with the issuance of last week's figures released today on the Port of Boston Business from the office of Joseph McGrath, Collector of Customs.

Wool imports for the week were about the same as the corresponding week of last year. Duties collected ran only slightly under figures for the same week a year ago. This situation has not occurred for several weeks.

However, figures for this fiscal year, which began July 1, are far behind those of last year for the same period.

To date, wool imports are only about 36 per cent of what they were last year, and duties collected are nearly 60 per cent of the figures for the same period a year ago.

Port of Boston business for the past week in statistical summary:

Classification	Week Ending Aug. 20 '38	Year Ago
Imports for consmp.	1,839,779	3,794,383
Imports for Warehouse	228,786	289,849
Withdrawn from warehouse for consump.	262,652	730,530
Duties collected	428,195	540,199
Wool imports (pounds)	425,865	470,253

	Fiscal Year July 1 to Aug. 20 '38	Year Ago
Wool Imports (pounds)	1,784,951	4,943,180
Duties collected	2,634,537	4,428,830

Boston Today

(Continued from Page 9)

in 1937 for underground lines, stated no rental is being paid on the Kenmore Square extension built in 1933 and none will be paid on the Huntington Avenue extension unless the line shows a profit.

Elevated officials said the railway had been losing money since 1931 and that additional construction would add to the present deficit paid by cities and towns benefiting from the service, with Boston paying about 70 per cent.

Former Mayor John B. Lynch, Chairman of the North Cambridge Board of Trade and President of the University Trust Company, Cambridge, stated, "This extension will be a mighty good thing. We've been trying to get it for more than 18 years."

Benefit Likely

John H. Campbell, President of the Cambridge Industrial Association, expressed the opinion that a new subway might help outlying towns more than Cambridge. "If the plan is feasible, however," he said, "without being a tax burden, it would be a good move."

Stoughton Bell, President of the Cambridge Taxpayers Association, was reluctant to favor the plan until a complete analysis was made. He doubted if apartment houses would boom on Massachusetts Avenue if the extension was built. "Cambridge will have to share if the anual deficit of the Elevated increases," he said, "and although business might increase where three new stations would be located there would be a corresponding decrease between stations."

What's Going On in the Arts

Exhibit-of-the-Week, No. 10

A self-portrait of Paul Cézanne is the tenth in the Exhibit-of-the-Week series being shown throughout the summer at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. It is lent by Robert Treat Paine, 2d.

As years pass, Paul Cézanne looms larger as a great initiator and experimenter in paint. A great deal that has happened in the art of painting in the last 30 years can be traced back to him, although outwardly similarity cannot always be discerned.

The portrait currently on view helps to establish Cézanne as a revolutionary artist. He was one among others who rose in revolt against naturalism in art. He wished to paint people, flowers, mountains in terms not of their color or contour, but in concrete design. While his Impressionist colleagues sought to relate all facts as they are seen in terms of color and light, Cézanne sought concrete values, a three-dimensional design. He achieved this design by placing most painstakingly little touches of color side by side. Through color he modeled, he gave shape, he arranged planes. Color was the vehicle he used to evince bulk. The same colors gave an illusion of vibration and change. It is odd that the interest in bulk should lend itself to promoting qualities of a breathing, scintillating image.

In this portrait of himself, we are aware of the solid structure of his head, the form of his ear, the shape of his nose, moustache, beard. His collar, beret, coat, are all rendered in terms of a sculptured form. In contrast with the volatile character of the Impressionists, the Cézanne seems solid and well knit.

This pursuit of the concrete led subsequently, as we know, to Cubism. It also encouraged a new valuation of primitive sculpture, the well-modeled fetishes of African savages, the monumental simplification of Greek primitives. Cézanne restored artistic values in an age when people had lost all sense of what was important esthetically, educated as they were by an unimaginative academy. Cézanne led artists back to the proper vision, to abstraction and simplification. He taught them what to omit, and what to emphasize. The debt to this French master is incalculable.

D. A.

Here and There in Boston Shops

By Janet Treat

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Perhaps you've been down at the beach all summer, and you've stayed there pretty close to what little breeze you could locate . . . so you aren't exactly "up" on the fact that if you wish, there's a change in fashion, as far as the fall shoes you're going to need are concerned. We say "if you wish" . . . because there are still plenty of the kind you've been used to wearing, and it may take you a little time to get used to some of these.

We mean particularly the "raised platform" shoe . . . which translated, means simply that the soles of the shoes are somewhat thicker than usual. Nothing like the three-inch corks you teetered around in this summer, mind you . . . but just enough more thickness to be really noticeable. And, though we haven't worn them ourself yet, those who have, tell us they're grand as you clomp along on the hard city pavements . . . because the platform sort of acts as nothing less than a shock-absorber; which is something we who walk a lot have been hoping for! I. Miller carries the idea over into evening slippers as well . . . and that reminds us. They also have a way of taking inches, off your foot; and no pun intended. Almost a chunky effect, we might say, which certainly ought to delight all the shoe salesmen in the land who tell us they have their own private troubles trying to satisfy women who insist that their foot looks oodles smaller than it really is. However, to get back to the evening slippers we were about to get into . . . they're in white satin. But that's not all, and no indeed. For all around the edge of the platform is a studding of glittering rhinestones; and right good sized ones at that, adding their bit of brilliance to the evening! Open toe, and ditto heels. But I. Miller closes the thing up entirely with a fall shoe that comes as near to that shoe "that'll accommodate and spread out like a fan" that we've been looking for all these years! Of course it doesn't really do all that, but there's a faint suggestion; because they're their "Stretch-ons." Meaning that they're made of our friend . . . Lastex . . . so you just slip right into this rather high collared V-neck pump with no trouble at all. No lacings, no buckles, no gores; no nothing but shoe! Around $13.75, in black and some good colors for fall that bear up under queer names . . . Rakka rust, and Gabri brown!

♣ ♣ ♣

Chatelaines Are in Again

You may now start clamoring through your attic and fishing way back in your dresser drawer, looking for a lot of stuff you stored away a long time ago; wondering at the time why you just didn't sell it for old gold. Because chatelaines are in again. We felt them coming; what with people running around with everything from thermometers to onions right out in public on their lapels! And the chatelaine, for the benefit of you who do not remember, is best described as "half gadget, half jewel, but all amusing." It being a pin with a lot of stuff attached and hanging down for some distance; with keys or watches or scissors attached to all that by means of little chains. We saw a beauty at Reagan Kipp's, the jewelers on Tremont Street. If we remember correctly it was in the vicinity of $35 . . . but it all centered around a Waltham watch. And the whole business was in blue cloissonné enamel; the back of the watch with a sort of sunburst effect. And of course the stem of the watch was on a swivel-arrangement which means that you don't have to get down and look up to see the time! And that reminds us; remind us to tell you one of these days about the $1.40 we got at Regan Kipp's last week . . . for nothing more than a few pieces of a gold chain we circled our neck with as a chee-ild, and practically only one-eighth of a ring!

♣ ♣ ♣

Angora Center Almost Purrs

Some of the salesgirls at Filene's would have us believe that that Angora Center (right in the College Shop on the fourth floor) actually purrs . . . but so far we've never been able to stay up there long enough to let it get that familiar! However, we do know the items well enough to know that nothing could be cutter than their little wooly evening bonnets. And that's what they are . . . regular baby bonnets like peaked hoods. Just like you wore that time on the train, when you were being taken to see Aunt Ella. And you'll be just as intriguing in one now; though in a more sophisticated manner! They've made them up in something like 75 per cent bunny, and 25 per cent wool for only $5.95. And you'll never know the difference . . . but papa will; for they're lots less than they'd be if they were all bunny. Their sweaters work the same way!

♣ ♣ ♣

Satin in Rain For Postscript

P. S. How would you like to set forth on a rainy day in a raincoat that looks like satin? Well, Jordan's will let you, for $1.95. "Satin-Glo," they're called. Very soft and satin smooth, and exceptionally light weight. And they won't stick together in spots, either. On the street floor, in buff, green, blue, and wine.

A Regular Monday, Wednesday and Friday Feature.

Tonight's Radio Specials

7:15 **WEEI** "The World Need for Democracy," Dr. Reinhold Schairer, London educator, from Youth Congress at Vassar College.

8:00 **WNAC** Robert Ripley presents Yang Hui-min, Chinese Girl Guide, who performed messenger work for "doomed Chinese battalion"; R. L. Pearman, Bermuda cabinetmaker; Linda Lee, soloist; B. A. Rolfe's Orchestra.

8:30 **WNAC** Symphony Orchestra, Alfred Wallenstein, conductor; Margaret Speaks, soprano. Lacome's "La Feria"; Ziehrer's "Viennese Beauties"; Pierné's "Entrance of the Little Fauns," by orchestra; Friml's "L'Amour Toujours L'Amour"; Rachmaninoff's "In the Silence of the Night," and Tchaikovsky's "Adieu Forêt," by Miss Speaks.

9:00 **WEEI** Orson Welles and his "Mercury Theater of the Air" present Arthur Schnitzler's "The Affairs of Anatol," a romantic comedy of old Vienna.

9:00 **WBZ** "America's Rhythm Masters": swing music, played by Jimmy Dorsey and his orchestra, contrasted with tunes of the horse and buggy days by NBC Orchestra and male quartet.

9:30 **WAAB** "Famous First Facts": interviews with Addie M. Van Patten, first woman taxicab driver; Dr. Carleton Simon, discoverer of "eyeball photography"; James E. Fraser, coin designer; J. G. LeVan, explorer; music.

10:00 **WNAC** Marek Weber's Orchestra; soloists; quartet; "Egyptian Night," music about Egypt from opera, ballad, and orchestral fields.

10:30 **WAAB** "Pageant of Melody": Attillio Baggiore, tenor; mixed chorus. Bantock's "Prelude and Oriental Dance" and Tchaikovsky's "Flower Waltz," orchestra features; Bartlett's "A Dream" and Tosti's "A Vughella," by Mr. Baggiore.

10:30 **WBZ** National Radio Forum: Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce, on "Distribution—Keylog of the Economic Jam."

10:45 **WEEI** Admiral Emory S. Land, U. S. N., retired, chairman of the United States Maritime Commission, on "The Good Neighbor Fleet."

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-308m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	"The Boston Hour"	"Neighbor Nell": news.	Paul Martin's Music....	Sport reports	Sport relay .....
5:15	"The Boston Hour"	"Silhouettes of West"..	Paul Martin's Music..?.	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
5:30	"March of Games"	"Don Winslow": sketch.	Your Family; drama	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
5:45	Rhythm Revue	E. Glucksman's Orchestra	"Little Orphan Annie".	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics".
6:00	News; sportshots ..	News; Dance Revue;	Yankee News Service....	Dinner concert	Scores; Monitor news..
6:15	"Songs for You"..	music; political talk ..	Fred Hoey's Roundup...	Dinner concert	Italian review .....
6:30	"Serenade"	Sport comment	Voice of New England..	Dinner concert	Sport reports .....
6:45	Network program.	Lowell Thomas, news..	Musical Rendezvous	Sport reports	Concert music .....
7:00	Ray Heatherton ..	'Alias Jimmy Valentine':	"Amos 'n' Andy".....	News Service	"Dance Melodies" ....
7:15	"Viewpoints"	dramatization	Rose Marie, songs	20th Century Serenade.	Joe Frasetto's Orchestra
7:30	"On the Trail"	Political talk	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger":	Bob Pooley's Orchestra.
7:45	Boake Carter, news	Vivian Chiesa, soprano.	"Let's Celebrate"	dramatic sketch	Rock Haven Orchestra.
8:00	Ted Husing; Con-	"Sing-Song Program":	"Believe It or Not":	Ernie Piorito's "Studies	"The Wordcaster" ....
8:15	nie Boswell; orch.	vocal groups	guests; music	in Contrast"	Popular songs .....
8:30	Pick and Pat; com-	"Those We Love": dra-	Margaret Speaks; or-	Glen Miller's Orchestra	"Pianoleers" .....
8:45	edy; soloists; orch.	matic serial	chestra; chorus	Glen Miller's Orchestra	"Message to Motorists".
9:00	Orson Welles's	America's Rhythm Mas-	Political talk	Grant Park concert	Music from Germany ..
9:15	Mercury Theater	ters; orchestras	Political talk	Grant Park concert	Music from Germany ..
9:30	in the Affairs	America's Rhythm Mas-	Grand Park concert....	"Famous First Facts":	Amateur Hour .....
9:45	of Anatol"	ters; orchestras	Grand Park concert....	interviews; music	Amateur Hour .....
10:00	Wayne King's Orch.	"True or False"	Marek Weber's Orch.;	"Mr. Mergenthwirker's	Amateur Hour .....
10:15	Wayne King's Orch.	"True or False"	soloists; quartet	Lobbies"; drama	Amateur Hour .....
10:30	Del Casino, songs .	National Forum; talk,	Larry Clinton's Orch..	"Pageant of Melody"...	Dance music .....
10:45	Network talk	Secretary Roper	Larry Clinton's Orch..	"Pageant of Melody"...	"The Monitor News"
11:00	Weather; news	News; sport comment	News Service	"Pageant of Melody"...	"Day's End"; music..
11:15	Henry Busse's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Charley Randel's Orch..	"Day's End"; music..
11:30	Duchin's Orchestra	Music As You Desire It	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch....	John Kirby's Orchestra
11:45	Duchin's Orchestra	Music As You Desire It	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch....	John Kirby's Orchestra

Tuesday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-308m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Popular variety ..	News; Musical Clock..	Organ recital	"The Breakfast Smiler"	.....
7:15	Popular variety ..	"Church in Wildwood"..	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	.....
7:30	Talk; music	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	.....
7:45	WEEI News	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	Morning Watch	.....
8:00	Forecasts; music .	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	News Service	Musical Timetable ....
8:15	Caroline Cabot ..	"The Old Refrains" ..	Weather Service	Organ concert	Musical Timetable ....
8:30	Talk; Almanac ...	"Swing Serenade"	"Musical Roundup" ...	Andrew Jacobson's	Musical Timetable ....
8:45	Almanac; talk	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup" ...	Rhythm Orchestra	Musical Timetable ....
9:00	R. Maxwell, tenor.	"As You Like It"	"Get Thin to Music"...	"Merry-Go-Round"	Farm News .....
9:15	"Montana Slim" ..	"As You Like It"	Household talk	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Music and the Muse".
9:30	"Joyce Jordan" ...	"Breakfast Club": popu-	Talk; "Variations"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Franco Galluggi .....
9:45	Bachelor's Children	lar variety; news.....	"Mystery Chef"	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy" .....
10:00	Pretty Kitty Kelly.	Home Forum talk.....	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch..	"Singing Strings"	Studio speaker .....
10:15	Myrt and Marge..	Music from France.....	"John's Other Wife"...	Organ recital	Studio speaker .....
10:30	"Hilltop House" ..	"Josh Higgins": sketch.	Just Plain Bill; sketch..	Alan Courtney's "Gloom	"Shopping With You"...
10:45	"Stepmother"	"Ma Perkins": sketch..	Dramatic sketch	Chasers"	"Shopping With You"...
11:00	Commentator	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	"David Harum"; sketch	"Highlights, Halftones"	"Music for Madame" ..
11:15	Voice; organ	"Vic and Sade": sketch.	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	"Melody Strings"	Jeans Collins, songs...
11:30	Big Sister; sketch .	"Concert Hall"	Consumers' Program ..	"Musical Edition"	Pat Rossi, baritone....
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. Stidger.....	"Road of Life"	The Manhatters; orch.	News commentator ....
12:00	"Accent on N. E."	News; features; Noon-	Organ recital	News Service	"Italian Airs" .....
12:15	"R. F. D. No. 1" ..	day Revue; music.....	"The O'Neills"; sketch.	Agricultural talk	Italian program .....
12:30	Helen Trent; sketch	National Farm and	"Bingin' Sam," songs..	Italian music program.	Music; weather .....
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday" ..	Home Hour	"Dan Harding's Wife" ..	Italian music program.	"The Monitor News"...
1:00	"The Goldbergs" ..	National Farm and	News Service	Women's club news....	"Musical Mailbox" ....
1:15	"Vic and Sade" ..	Home Hour	"George and Juanita"..	"Between the Bookends"	"Mailbox"; Lions Club
1:30	"Road of Life" ..	Matinee Melodies; talk..	"Hum and Strum".....	"Trail Blazers"	speakers .....
1:45	Hymn recital	"Armchair Quartet"...	"Signor Carmello"	Joyce Trio; strings....	Popular vocal duo.....
2:00	News Service	"Betty and Bob"	Household talk	Red Sox-Cleveland base-	Concert Band .....
2:15	"Harmonettes"	"Grimm's Daughter"...	"Musical Roundup".....	ball game	Concert Band .....
2:30	U. S. Marine Band	"Valiant Lady"; sketch.	Concert Internationale..	Red Sox-Cleveland base-	Federal Theater: "Pio-
2:45	U. S. Marine Band	Hymn recital	Concert Internationale..	ball game	neers of Science".....
3:00	"Adventures in	Little Variety Show:	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	Red Sox-Cleveland base-	Claire Dillon, songs...
3:15	Rhythm"; orch. ..	soloists; orchestra ..	"Ma Perkins"; sketch.	ball game	Hines Trial .....
3:30	"Four Clubmen" ..	U. S. Army Band.....	Pepper Young's Family.	"Here Comes the Band"	Sports reports .....
3:45	Melody Ramblings...	U. S. Army Band.....	"The Guiding Light"...	Red Sox-Cleveland base-	Sports reports .....
4:00	Studio talk	"Newsy Views"	"Backstage Wife"; sk..	ball game	Sports reports .....
4:15	"Accent on Music"	Variety from London..	"Stella Dallas".....	Red Sox-Cleveland base-	"Melody Parade" .....
4:30	C. Hector's Orch..	Club Matinee; variety..	"Happy Jack," songs..	ball game	Sports reports .....
4:45	Popular songs	Club Matinee; variety..	"Girl Alone"; sketch..	Red Sox-Cleveland	Sport radiocast .....
5:00	Boston Hour	"Four of Us"; news....	Paul Martin's Music...	Sport reports	Sport radiocast .....
5:15	Boston Hour	"Silhouettes of West"..	Paul Martin's Music...	Sport reports	Sports reports .....
5:30	"Across the Table"..	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Your Family"; sketch	Sport reports	Sports reports .....
5:45	Comment; music ..	"Indiana Indigo"	"Little Orphan Annie"	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"...
6:00	News; sports review	News; Dance Revue ...	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"...
6:15	Tennis match	Music; political talk..	Fred Hoey's Roundup..	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review..
6:30	Dinner music	Sports commentator ...	Voice of New England..	Dinner Concert	Sports reports .....
6:45	"Early Prints" ...	Lowell Thomas	Studio speaker	Sports reports	Rob Roy's Orchestra...
7:00	Baritone soloist ..	"Easy Aces"; sketch....	"Amos 'n' Andy".....	News Service	"The Piano Twins"...
7:15	Hollywood comment	"Mr. Keen"; sketch....	Vocal Varieties	Vincent Pirro's Orch..	Joe Frasetto's Orchestra
7:30	Helen Menken in	Political talk	News commentator	"Musical Album"	Bob Pooley's Orchestra.
7:45	"Second Husband" ..	James Melton; orch. ..	"Don't You Believe It"	"Musical Album"	Dance Music .....
8:00	"4 Corners Thea-	"Accent on Brass"; brass	Russ Morgan's Orch.;	Morton Gould's Orch..	"The Wordcaster" ....
8:15	ter: "Down East"	choir	vocal group	Morton Gould's Orch..	Commentator .....
8:30	"Get - Together";	"Information, Please";	Wayne King's Orchestra	Green Hornet; drama ..	Jerry Lee; orchestra ..
8:45	popular music	questions; answers ...	Wayne King's Orchestra	Green Hornet; drama ..	Network speaker .....
9:00	"Grand Central	"Now and Then"; or-	"Vox Pop"; informal in-	"Moonlight Sonata" ..	Variety Hour .....
9:15	Station"; sketch	chestra; vocal group.	terviews	F. Perneau's Orchestra	Variety Hour .....
9:30	Benny Goodman's	NBC Jamboree	"Attorney-at-Law"; dra-	"Say It With Words" ..	Variety Hour .....
9:45	Orch.; quartet	NBC Jamboree	matic sketch	"Say It With Words" ..	Variety Hour .....
10:00	"Time to Shine";	NBC Jamboree	"Music All Your Own";	Billie Lossen's Orch.	Dance music .....
10:15	Hal Kemp's Orch.	NBC Jamboree	choir; orchestra	News commentator	"Evening Vespers" ....
10:30	Mystery sketch ...	Jack Renard's Orchestra	"Hollywood Gosip"	Dick Barrie's Orchestra	"Evening Vespers" ....
10:45	Park concert	Jack Renard's Orchestra	Sport commentator	Dick Barrie's Orchestra	"The Monitor News"...
11:00	Forecasts; news ..	News; sport comment	News Serivce	J. Dorsey's Orchestra.	"Day's End"; music..
11:15	"America Dances"	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	J. Livingston's Orchestra	"Day's End"; music..
11:30	E. Duchin's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Abe Lyman's Orch.	"Salute to Cities"; mili-	Freddie Goodman's Orch.
11:45	E. Duchin's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Abe Lyman's Orch.	tary band	Freddie Goodman's Orch.

Art Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Boston—Hours 9 to 5, Sundays, 1 to 5. Closed on Mondays. Recently acquired paintings. Exhibit-of-the-Week. Paintings by Barbizon, and American water colors School in the Upper Galleries; Lower Galleries, exhibit by Boys' and Girls' Museum classes; water colors and prints by William Blake in the Print Department.

Boston Public Library—Exhibition of soap sculpture through the courtesy of The National Soap Sculpture Committee of New York. Through Sept. 25.

Children's Museum (Jamaica Plain)—Open daily except Mondays, from 9 to 5, and Sundays 2 to 5. Exhibit of work done by summer club members and visiting groups. Three new natural science habitat groups, i.e., Protective Resemblance of Insects, Life histories of Butterflies, and a Family of Ruffed Grouse. New exhibits of ancient Egypt, Africa, and Asia Minor.

Boston Museum of Modern Art—Reproductions of Impressionist, Post-Impressionist and Twentieth Century Paintings. Through Aug. 31. Open daily 10-5 except Saturdays, Sundays and holidays.

Boston City Club—Photography from National Camera Craft. July 28-Aug. 1. City Club Camera Associates. Through Sept. 5.

Germanic Museum—Open every day except Sunday, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Closed during August.

Fogg Museum of Art—Museum will be closed from Aug. 15 to Sept. 12. Admission may be obtained by telephoning Kirkland 7600, line 302.

Art Exhibits Are Listed in the Monitor On Mondays

Maine's Aero Rendezvous

AUGUSTA, Maine, Aug. 22 (AP)—The second annual Maine Aero Rendezvous, in which 100 airplanes participated, closed its three-day program yesterday with an unofficially estimated attendance of from 35,000 to 50,000.

Carl Thompson, Camden, Maine, mason, won first attendance prize, his choice of a light plane or $1,000. He chose the cash.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Tuesday, Aug. 23

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

6:00	WIXAL	11.79mc

Two Towns Claim Site of Fort Named in 'Northwest Passage'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WOODSVILLE, N. H., Aug. 22—When Kenneth Roberts, the novelist, took it upon himself to describe the location of Fort Wentworth in his book, "Northwest Passage," he precipitated an argument between the residents of Woodsville and Northumberland as to where the fort was located.

Northumberland has long held that Fort Wentworth was located there. Near the town hall in Northumberland a tablet on a rock bears the following inscription: "1755—the site of Fort Wentworth, was 62 rods north of this spot on the bluff overlooking the Connecticut and Ammonoosuc Rivers. The fort was erected by order of Governor Wentworth—1755—to protect settlers against hostile Indians. Rebuilt by Capt. Jeremiah Eames 1776. Marked by Ruth Page Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, 1929."

Prompted by the description of the site in Mr. Roberts' book, the citizens of Woodsville have announced plans to build a copy of the fort and place it on a plot of ground in their community.

Northumberland residents claim that Mr. Roberts was none too careful in the description of the site. The Northumberland people furnish the following quotation from "Osgood's White Mountains," published in 1876: "In 1755 Rogers' Rangers marched up from the Merrimack Valley, and built a spacious palisade fort in Northumberland, just below the confluence of the Connecticut and Ammonoosuc Rivers. They then had a great feast, and named the work Fort Wentworth. The Rangers were soon ordered to Lake George and left the ungarrisoned fort to slowly rot away under the shadow of the white summits of Percy Peaks."

Judson A. Potter of Northumberland now owns the land upon which he and his fellow citizens contend the fort stood, and he has a section of what he contends was a timber in the fort.

It is believed by some persons that the debate over the location of Fort Wentworth is the result of there being two Ammonoosuc Rivers in the northern part of the State, as well as another further north in the State. The claims of the Northumberland people have been conveyed to Mr. Roberts, but he contends that he was careful in his research and believes his conclusions to be well drawn.

Babson Institute Students to Find Work Plan Replacing Formal Classes

A long-range program of business education under which the use of textbooks and formal class room instruction will be gradually eliminated and replaced by a "work unit" system under which students similar to typical business situations will go into effect at Babson Institute this fall, it has been announced by Carl D. Smith, President of the Institute.

Simultaneous with the announcement, ground is being broken for the Institute's new $1,0,000 work laboratory and "library of the future," made necessary by the need for locating student work offices in direct access to published records and library material.

The new educational policy, which is an outgrowth of the Institute's program over the last 19 years to provide a training that would reproduce as far as possible conditions and requirements of actual business life, will feature the increasing use of the round table conference group, again imitating business procedure. As a result, the new work laboratory will contain ample conference rooms adjacent to the office and library equipment.

Three special library divisions will provide for divisions of study at the Institute: Finance, Distribution and Production.

Following modern library practice, the first floor housing the three library sections as well as a general section for less advanced students, will have virtually no permanent inside partitions. Areas will be separated by movable book stacks.

Each library unit will serve as a work room, containing individual student desks in contrast to formal reading tables.

Student offices and a special room for the use of and instruction in the operation of office machines will occupy the bulk of the second floor area. Two special exhibition rooms, the Babson room and the Newton room and a special browsing library for student recreational reading have also been planned.

Projection of commercial motion pictures and other visual education material will be located in a general conference room on the basement floor. Included on this level will be office space for the staff of the student publication, student government headquarters, check room, lounge room, and a store for books and student supplies. Book stacks in the remainder of the basement will be humidified.

Under the new "work unit" plan, special emphasis will be laid on training the student to work out his own solutions to business problems through the use of records, statistics and other available material. A special "librarian and dean of instruction" will be appointed to assist students in this field.

WPA School Aid Asked

WASHINGTON (AP)—The International Allied Printing Trades Association proposed Aug. 21 that the WPA allocate $10,000,000 to school districts for the purchase of textbooks.

New Cruiser Leaves Boston

Having completed trial tests off the Coast of Maine with a satisfactory rating, the new $15,000,000 cruiser, Philadelphia, today steamed out of the Charlestown Navy Yard for Pond Bay, Long Island, to the salute of 13 guns. On the bridge was Admiral Ford Todd, who directed trial maneuvers. The cruiser is expected to sail shortly for the Pacific Coast to join the fleet.

Veterans Accept Boston Bid

The organization of Disabled American Veterans of the World War has voted to award the 1939 National Convention to Boston, Gov. Charles F. Hurley was informed today.

The award followed invitation of the Governor and Mayor Maurice J. Tobin. The organization is now meeting in Grand Rapids, Mich.

Amusements

BOSTON

KEITH MEMORIAL
DON AMECHE
GATEWAY
ARLEEN WHELAN
★ARMY GIRL★
THURS! ASTAIRE ROGERS "CAREFREE"

NEW YORK CITY

"The fun is smart and sprightly, the cast shrewdly chosen and directed in the most efficient manner."—THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.
WHAT A LIFE
A George Abbott Comedy Hit for the entire family
BILTMORE THEATRE (Air-Conditioned)
W. 47 St. Evgs. 8:45—50c to $3 Mats. Wed. and Sat.—50c to $2

Irving Berlin's
"ALEXANDER'S RAGTIME BAND"
Tyrone POWER • Alice FAYE • Don AMECHE
★ GALA REVUE ON THE STAGE ★
Any Day 25¢ Any Time Any Seat
ROXY 7th Av. 50th St.

1938 PULITZER PRIZE PLAY
Thornton Wilder's
OUR TOWN
WITH FRANK CRAVEN
Production by Jed Harris
MOROSCO THEATRE, 45 St. W. of B'way. Air-cooled. Evgs. 8:40. No Perf. Mondays. 3 Mats. Weekly: Wed., Thurs. and Sat. at 2:40.

DENNIS KING, VERA ZORINA, VIVIENNE SEGAL, WALTER SLEZAK
in RODGERS & HART'S

Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est) 350,000
Previous day 245,580
1938 vol. to date 169,508,678
1937 vol. to date 261,768,420

Market Leaders Yield Ground In Apathetic Session

NEW YORK, Aug. 22 (AP)—Stock market leaders backed down today in one of the slowest sessions for more than two months.

Losses ran to a point or so during the forenoon, with the ticker tape barely moving. Faint support appeared later and extreme setbacks were reduced near the final hour. Rallying attempts, though, were unaccompanied by any expansion in volume. Transfers were at the rate of about 350,000 shares.

Motors, last week's star recovery performers, were among the first to give ground. They improved eventually.

Steels shaded declines when the American Iron & Steel Institute estimated this week's mill operations at 42.8 per cent of capacity, up 2.4 points, the best mark since last November.

There was nothing particular in the news to change the generally optimistic business sentiment, brokers said, although fresh uneasiness was in evidence over the somewhat cloudier European picture.

Prominent stocks on the retreat included U. S. Steel, General Motors, Chrysler, Yellow Truck, Goodyear, Goodrich, Sears Roebuck, Montgomery Ward, Deere, Boeing, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Great Northern, Anaconda, American Smelting, Homestake Mining, Dome, Westinghouse, du Pont, Philip Morris, Owens-Illinois, and Texas Corp.

Resistant were Bethlehem Steel, Air Reduction, American Telephone, American Can, Crane Co., U. S. Gypsum, and Standard Oil of N. J.

On the curb, Aluminum Co. advanced more than a point and Newmont a major fraction, while smaller gains were turned in by Pantepec Oil, International Petroleum, and Arkansas Natural Gas "A." Off a point or so were Sherwin Williams and Pittsburgh Plate Glass. Lake Shore and Creole Petroleum eased.

The bond market presented a spotty appearance in late trading today with gains and losses, mostly of fractions, about equally divided in the most active groups.

At the beginning of the final hour improvement was shown by American Water Works 6s, Illinois Central 4¾s, Pennsylvania General 4½s, and Texas Corp. 3½s. Manati Sugar 7s gained nearly 2 on light turnover.

Losers included N. Y. Central 5s, Northern Pacific 4s, Southern Pacific 4½s and Anaconda Copper 4½s. Pillsbury Flour Mills 6s dropped nearly 2 on fairly substantial offerings.

The foreign division was generally lower. Montevideo 6s dropped nearly 6 points and Cuban 5½s were around 1 lower. Ujigawa Electric Power 7s were an exception, gaining nearly 3 points. U. S. Governments extremely quiet, 5-32ds higher to 2-32ds lower.

Wheat Prices Show Fractional Losses

CHICAGO, Aug. 22 (AP)—After dropping about a cent from early highs, wheat prices steadied today at a level fractionally below Saturday's close.

Hedging sales coincident with movement of new grain in the spring wheat belt were persistent, but enough buying appeared on the recession to keep the market on an even keel. Many traders were inclined to mark time pending the expected announcement concerning the Government's export subsidy program.

Wheat closed ¼-½ lower compared with Saturday's finish, September 63½-⅝, December 65½-⅝, and corn was unchanged to ⅝ off, September 52⅝-¼, December 43¾-⅞. Oats were unchanged to ⅜ higher.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Lack of public interest and uncertain European political conditions caused extremely small-scale trading in the stock market today. Prices held generally steady, with gains of fractions to three points in the transatlantic sections and tobacco shares were also in good demand at higher quotations. Cable and wireless issues declined about four pounds following the disappointing earnings and pessimistic dividend forecast. Home rails were also weak and reacted a point or more. The remainder of the list closed steady.

Paris: Government bonds and banking shares closed steady while the remainder of securities in the Bourse were mixed. Rentes finished with gains of 15 to 75 centimes and Bank of France issue moved up 30 francs. Royal Dutch lost 30 francs and Suez Canal was unchanged at 21,300 francs.

Liverpool: Wheat futures moved irregularly, closing ⅛d up to ⅛d lower. Prices moved higher early following withdrawal of Russian shippers' offers, but declined later on lower North American prices.

Cotton futures declined and finished 4 to 5 points down under Bombay liquidation and hedging against outside growths. Demand was poor.

Newsprint Mill for Texas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DALLAS, Texas—Construction of proposed Texas newsprint mill will start in the near future, said President Kurth of Southland Paper Mills, Inc., which will run the mill. It will cost $7,500,000 and have capacity of 50,000 tons of newsprint a year. All the output has been contracted for by about 20 southern newspapers, and other papers also will be manufactured.

East Texas Crude Price Cut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas—Action of East Texas Refining Co. of Dallas in reducing the price of East Texas crude from $1.35 to $1.20 a barrel was followed by Danciger Oil & Refineries Co. Major companies are expected to reach a definite decision on prices within a few days.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
52	36½	Abbott Lab (1.80a)	3	52	52	52	+ ⅛
119¾	119¾	Abbott pf (4½)	1	119¾	119¾	119¾	Jul 22
52	28	Acme Steel (1)	3	40	39¾	39¾	Aug13
13¾	6½	Adams Exp (.10e)	2	11⅜	11⅛	11½	— ⅛
22	14½	Adams-Millis (1e)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	Aug30
29½	16⅝	Addressog (1.40)	4	28⅝	28¾	28⅝	Aug30
65¾	40	Air Reduction (1a)	8	62¾	62½	63½	+ ⅜
1⅝	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Aug17
13⅜	8¾	Alaska Jun (.60a)	26	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
1⅝	⅞	Alleghany Corp	2	1	1	1	Aug30
17⅜	8½	Alleghany pf xw	4	9¾	9	9	Aug19
17⅛	8½	Alleghan pf $30 ww	2	11½	11⅛	11½	— ⅛
17¼	5	Alleghan pf $40 ww	2	10	9	9	Aug19
17½	7¾	Alleghany pr pf	1	12	12	12	Aug19
18	17⅜	Alleg-Lud Steel	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ¼
10¼	4½	Allen Industries	1	9¼	9⅛	9¼	Aug17
184	134	Allied Chem & D	2	179½	178	179½	Aug19
11¼	7	Allied Kid (⅛e)	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	Aug10
14⅞	6⅜	Allied Mills (⅛e)	2	13	13	13	
1	4½	Allied Strs	30	10⅜	10	10⅜	+ ⅛
68½	38	Allied St pf (5)	1	64½	64½	64½	— ⅜
54½	34¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (⅝e)	10	50	49	49	— ½
19⅜	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	Aug19
3⅜	1⅛	Amal Leather	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
24	10	Amal Leather pf		20	20	20	Jul 21
78	55	Amerada Corp (2)	7	71	69½	70½	—1½
84¾	49	Am Ag Ch Del (2¼e)	2	79	79	79	Aug30
23½	10	Am Bank Note (.60e)	3	18⅝	18½	18⅝	— ⅜
42½	23¼	Am Brake Shoe(½e)	1	38¼	38¼	38¼	
104¼	70¾	Am Can (4)	3	101	100½	100⅜	+ ⅛
170	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	1	170	170	170	
32¼	12⅜	Am Car & Fdy	1	26	26	26	— ⅜
83	27	Am Car & F pf(2½e)	2	42½	42	42	—1¼
¾	9½	Am Ch & Chl (.85e)	3	19¾	19¾	19¾	— ¼
110½	19¼	Am Ch & Chl pf (5)	1	110½	110½	110½	Aug18
117⅜	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	116½	116½	116½	Aug30
9⅜	4½	Am Colortype	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
14⅜	9	Am Comi Alcohol	1	12	12	12	— ¼
16⅜	8¼	Am Crystal Sug	12	11⅜	11½	11½	
6⅜	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	2	5	5	5	— ⅛
6⅜	4	Am European		5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	Aug 4
⅛	2¾	Am & For Power	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
20⅞	10	Am & F P $6 pf	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	Aug30
25¼	13½	Am & F P $7 pf	2	19½	19½	19½	Aug19
12⅜	5⅝	Am & F P 2 pf	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
12	⅝	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	1	10½	10½	10½	Aug18
5½	2	Am Hide & Leather	2	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
4	12	Am Hide & L pf		23½	23½	23½	
4 ¾	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	5	42½	42¼	42¾	— ⅛
2¼	1½	Am Ice	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
20¼	13¾	Am Ice pf (1e)	1	16	16	16	+ ¼
4¾	4⅛	Am International	2	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
24¾	1⅜	Am Locomotive	5	20¾	20	20¼	— ¼
74½	44	Am Locomotive pf	1	61½	61¼	61¼	Aug19
17⅜	10	Am M & Fdry (.60e)	3	15	14½	14½	— ⅝
5¼	2⅜	Am M & Met	3	4	3¾	3⅞	— ⅛
38¾	23	Am Metal (½e)	1	34	34	34	— ⅜
112½	89½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	3	112½	112½	11 ½	Jul 30
7⅛	3¼	Am Pow & Lt	2	5⅛	⅛	⅛	—⅛
41⅜	19	Am P&L $6 pf (2¼k)	1	34	34	34	+ ½
37⅜	16⅛	Am P&L $5 pf (1⅞k)	2	30½	30	30	Aug20
17	9	Am Rad & St S	51	15⅜	15½	15⅜	
22⅞	13½	Am Roll Mill	8	19⅛	19	19½	+ ¼
80¾	58	Am Roll Mill pf(4½)	1	78	78	78	Aug19
20⅞	15¼	Am Safety Raz(1.60)	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅛
15¾	7⅛	Am Seating	3	13⅞	13½	15⅞	+ ⅛
56¾	28½	Am Smelt & R(1¾e)	13	47½	47	47¾	— ⅞
136	103	Am Smelt & R pf(7)	1	133⅜	133¾	133⅜	+1⅜
56	45¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	6	56	55¾	56	Aug19
34¾	15⅝	Am Steel Fdrs	2	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅛
11¾	6½	Am Stores	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	
14	12	Am Stove	1	13¾	13¼	13¼	Aug13
31	21½	Am Sugar Ref	2	24	24	24	
117⅛	101⅜	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	103⅛	103	103	Aug19
20¼	1 ⅞	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	18½	18½	18½	Aug19
149¾	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	7	142⅝	142½	142⅝	+ ⅝
88¼	58	Am Tobacco (5)	1	83½	83⅜	83⅜	Aug20
91	58¾	Am Tob B (5)	3	87⅛	86½	87½	+2
143½	130	Am Tob pf (6)	1	143½	143½	143½	Aug12
8½	3⅞	Am Type Fdrs	3	7¾	7⅞	7¾	
13½	6	Am Water Wks	12	10	9¾	9¾	— ⅜
91	68	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	85	85	85	Aug10
7⅜	3¼	Am Woolen	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	Aug20
43	28⅜	Am Woolen pf	19	29½	39½	39½	Aug19
9½	4⅜	Am Zinc L&S	12	7¾	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
43	25	Am Zinc pr pf	1	41	41	41	Aug 6
38	21	Anaconda	84	34⅝	33⅜	34	— ¾
50	29	Anacon W & C	1	42½	42½	42½	Aug19
21⅞	10¾	Anchor Hoc Gl(1.30e)	2	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
19	10	Andes Copper	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	Aug18
4½	2	A P W Paper	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Aug19
31½	20	Arch-Dan-M (1e)	3	29⅛	28	28	— ⅜
100½	82	Armour Del pf (7)	1	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	Aug17
7	3⅛	Armour Ill	4	5¾	5⅝	5¾	— ⅛
72	28¼	Arm Ill pr pf	1	50	50	50	Aug19
94½	50	Arm Ill pf	1	50	50	50	Aug12
47½	24½	Armstrong Cork	6	40½	40	40	—1
11	2½	Arnold Const (½e)	1	9½	9½	9½	Aug20
7¾	2½	Artloom Corp	4	5½	5½	5½	Aug18
11¾	4	Assd Dry Goods	2	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	— ⅛
75	62	Assd D Gd 1 pf (6)	2	75	75	75	Aug 9
72½	56	Assd D G 2 pf (5¾k)	3	70	70	70	Aug18
36½	27	Associates Inv (2)	6	35	35	35	Aug12
42	22¼	Atch T & S F	13	37	36¼	37	
72	40	Atch T & S F pf	5	55	55	55	+ ½
27¾	14	Atl Cst Line (1½g)	7	21½	20⅞	21	— ⅛
8¼	3¼	Atl G & W Indies	6	7½	7¼	7½	Aug19
14½	6½	Atl G & W In pf		11	11	11	Aug19
27⅜	17¾	Atl Refining (1)	7	23¼	22⅞	23¼	+ ⅛
109¼	101⅞	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	108	108	108	Aug19
9⅞	5¾	Atlas Corp (¼e)	3	8	8	8	
48½	38⅞	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜	+ ⅞
58	36	Atlas Powder (1½e)	1	53	53	53	
7½	4½	Atlas Tack	4	6⅜	6¼	6¼	Aug12
6¼	2½	Auburn Auto	2	4	3⅞	4	Aug19
3⅝	2	Aust Nichols	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅜
4⅞	2½	Aviat'n Corp(.18½e)	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
		B					
11⅜	5	Baldwin Loco ct	3	9⅜	9¼	9¼	— ¼
11	4	Balt & Ohio	9	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅛
13¾	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	4	9	8¾	8¾	— ¼
36	29	Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	34½	34½	34½	Aug19
23⅜	12½	Barber Asphalt	9	19⅜	19½	19½	— ½
13⅛	5	Barker Bros	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ¾
21⅜	10½	Barnsdall Oil (1)	15	18	17½	17½	— ½
17¼	9	Bayuk Cigar (.56¼e)	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	Aug20
18½	11⅜	Beatrice Cream (1a)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	Aug19
96½	90½	Beatrice pf ww (5)	1	93	93	93	Jun13
115½	94½	Beech-Nut Pack (4a)	1	114	114	114	Aug17
9	5¾	Belding-Hem (⅜e)	1	8	8	8	Aug16
33	75¼	Belg N R pf (3.27g)	2	78¾	78¾	78¾	Jun28
23½	8⅝	Bendix Aviation	40	23⅜	23¼	23⅜	
19	15¼	Benef Ind Ln (.85e)	2	18	18	18	
50¼	26⅞	Best & Co (1.92½e)	1	46½	46½	46½	+ ¾
65⅞	39¾	Beth Steel	51	58½	56½	58½	+1½
16½	12¾	Beth Steel 7% pf (1)	1	16⅛	15¾	16⅛	+ ½
99½	75	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	1	98	98	98	Aug19
29	17⅛	Bigelow-Sanford	9	23½	23½	23½	Aug15
20¼	9¾	Black & Decker	3	19	18¾	18¾	Aug19
19¼	10⅛	Blaw-Knox	11	16½	16	16¼	— ⅜
35½	20½	Boeing Airplane	13	26	25½	25⅞	— ½
30⅜	15¾	Bohn Al & Brass	3	27	26½	27	
14¼	6	Bond Stores	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	—1½
17⅛	15	Borden Co (1e)	7	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
33¼	16½	Borg-Warner	18	32¾	32¼	32½	— ¼
4¾	2	Boston & Maine	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Aug19
25¾	14	Bower Roll Bear	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	Aug16
12⅜	5⅜	Bridgeport Brass	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
35½	12⅜	Briggs Mfg (⅓e)	24	33¾	33	33½	— ¼
38½	20	Briggs & Strat(2¼e)	1	38½	38½	38½	Aug20
40⅜	28	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	1	39½	39½	39½	Aug19
2¾	1⅛	Bklyn & Qu Trans	4	1¾	1¾	1¾	
10⅜	3⅜	Bklyn & Q Tr pf	3	7⅞	7½	7⅞	— ⅛
13⅜	5⅜	Bklyn-Man Tr	12	10	9⅞	10	— ⅛
37	16¾	Bklyn-M Tr pf	4	31½	31½	31½	Aug20
21½	10⅛	Bklyn Un Gas	3	17	17	17	Aug19
41	27¾	Brown Shoe (1¼e)	2	33½	33½	33½	Aug12
10⅛	5½	Brunswick-Balke	3	9⅜	9¼	9¼	— ¼
12⅞	5⅛	Bucyrus-Erie	9	11	11	11	
8⅜	3¼	Budd Mfg	12	5⅜	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
5½	3	Budd Wheel	4	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
23⅜	13¼	Bullard Co	4	21½	21½	21½	+ ¼
39	15½	Bulova Watch (3e)	8	34¾	34½	34½	+ ¼
16⅜	6¾	Burling Mills (1)	1	15	15	15	
22¼	14⅜	Burr Add M (.40e)	5	19	18⅝	19	
3½	1½	Bush Terminal	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Aug18
11	4½	Bush Term 7% deb	1	8½	8½	8½	Aug19
10	5⅜	Butler Bros	1	8½	8½	8½	+ ¼
24	16⅜	Butler Bros pf (1½)	1	21½	21½	21½	Aug20
4½	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	Aug18
13⅜	6	Byers (A M) Co	2	11	10⅞	11	— ¼
22	13	Byron Jackson (1e)	1	19	19	19	— ¼
		C					
24½	15½	Calif Packing (1a)	2	20½	20½	20½	— ½
51	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	2	51	51	51	Aug10
2½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	6	1⅞	1¾	1¾	Aug20
10¼	5¼	Calumet & Hec	2	8	7¾	8	
18¾	8⅜	Campbell Wyant	14	18¾	17⅜	18⅜	+ ⅜
21½	12½	Can Dry G Ale	2	18½	18⅜	18½	— ¼
8⅛	⅜	Canadian Pacific	18	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	— ¼
44	21	Cannon Mills (1¼e)	3	43	40	40	Aug13
8¾	4½	Capital Ad A	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	Aug30
18¼	12¾	Carpenter Stl (.20e)	1	16½	16½	16½	Aug19
4½	2½	Carriers&Gen (.10e)	1	3½	3½	3½	Aug19
107½	62½	Case (J I) Co	1	92	92	92	+1
58	29⅝	Caterpil Trac (1½e)	3	49¾	49	49¾	+ ⅝
106	100½	Caterpil pf (5)		106½	106½	106½	Jul
25¼	9	Celanese Corp	61	24⅞	23⅜	24⅞	+1¼
94	82	Celanese pr pf (7)	4	92½	92½	92½	+2½
25½	13½	Celotex Corp	1	22½	22½	22½	+ ⅜
38	19⅛	Cent Aguirre (1½)	3	20½	20½	20½	Aug19
8⅝		Cent Foundry	3	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
14	7	Cent R R N J	1	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	Aug19
8¼	4	Cent Violeta Sugar	1	6	6	6	Aug19
6⅞	3¼	Century Rib M	1	5	5	5	Au—15
49½	26¼	Cerro de Pas (3e)	5	43⅜	43	43	—1¼
10½	4½	Certain-teed Prod	9	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	
30½	18	Champ Paper & F	1	25	25	25	— ¼
12⅜	6	Checker Cab	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	Aug19
38½	22	Ches & Ohio (2e)	9	30¾	30½	30½	— ⅜
89	70	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛	Jul 11
48½	27¼	Ches Corp (1.85e)	2	37½	37½	37½	—1½
1¾	⅛	Chi & E Ill	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Aug18
4	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	1	2½	2½	2½	Aug18
1⅜	⅛	Chi & N West	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
5¼	2	Chi & N West pf	1	4	4	4	+ ½
3⅛	⅛	Chi Great West	3	⅜	⅜	⅜	
5⅜	2⅜	Chi Great W pf	1	4	4	4	Aug19
15⅞	8⅛	Chi Mail Order	1	14	14	14	Aug19
1	½	Chi M St P & P	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	
1⅞	⅛	Chi M St P & P pf	3	1½	1	1	— ¼
16⅞	6⅞	Chi Pneu Tool	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ¼
37	22	Chi Pn T pr pf (3)	1	36	36	36	Aug19
44	37⅜	Chi Pn T pr pf (2½)	1	43	43	43	Aug16
1¼	⅝	Chi Rock Is & Pac	1	¾	¾	¾	Aug20
2½	1	C R I & Pac 6% pf	1	1½	1½	1½	Aug17
3	1⅛	C R I & Pac 7% pf	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ¼
12¾	4	Chi Yell Cab (¾e)	1	10½	10½	10½	Aug12
19¼	12	Chickasha Cot (¾e)	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	—4
10⅜	3¼	Childs Co	1	9½	9½	9½	+ ¼
75½	35⅜	Chrysler Corp (⅝e)	83	73	71¾	73½	— ½

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
13½	10	City Ice & Fuel(.80e)	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	— ¼
11	2	City Stores	2	4½	4½	4½	Aug30
27	10¾	Clark Equip	2	22	21½	22	Aug13
28⅝	15¼	Clev Graph Br (½e)	1	25½	25½	25½	Aug18
45⅝	33½	Climax Molyb (.60e)	8	38½	38½	38½	— ½
26¾	10½	Cluett Peabdy (.55e)	2	22½	21¾	21¾	— ½
142⅝	108½	Coca-Cola (3¾e)	4	136¾	135¼	136⅝	Aug16
90	27½	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	69½	59½	59½	Aug30
13¾	7⅞	Colgate-Palm-P	8	12¼	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
96	78	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	3	94	94	94	Aug17
37⅜	13¼	Collins & Aik (1e)	4	35½	35	35	— ½
30	9¼	Col Fuel & Iron	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ⅛
22¾	13½	Col Br'cast A (.90e)	3	19½	19½	19½	
22¾	13	Col Br'cast B (.90e)	6	18½	18½	18½	Aug19
9⅝	5⅛	Col Gas & El	37	6⅜	6½	6½	— ⅛
79	57	Col G&E pf A (6)	1	66	66	66	+1½
16½	9	Col Pict vtc (2½% f)	9	13¾	13¾	13¾	Aug16
38⅝	27½	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	32½	32½	32½	Aug11
98½	53¾	Colum Carbon (4)	1	90½	90½	90½	Aug18
50	23	Comi Credit (4)	7	48¼	47¾	47¾	— ¼
106¼	84	Comi Cred pf (4½)	1	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	Aug19
56	31½	Comi Invest Tr (4)	5	53	52¾	53	
107	90	Comi I T cv pf (4½)	1	107	107	107	Aug15
13¾	6½	Comi Solvents	1	10½	10½	10½	Aug20
3	1	Com'with & South	13	1¼	1½	1½	— ⅛
45	25	Com & So pf (2¼k)	6	35¾	35¾	35¾	Aug19
38	22½	Com'with Ed (1¾)	7	26⅝	26¼	26¼	— ⅜
9½	3⅞	Conde Nast	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	Aug19
28	15	Congoleum-Nairn	4	24½	24½	24½	
8¼	6	Congress Cigar	3	8½	8¼	8½	Aug 9
50	23	Consol Aircraft	36	14½	14¼	14½	
10⅜	4¼	Consol Cigar (¾e)	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	Aug19
30½	17	Cons Edison (1½e)	4	26½	26½	26½	
100	88⅞	Cons Edison pf (5)	4	99⅞	99¾	99¾	
1⅞	1	Consol Film Ind	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	
8⅝	4½	Consol Film pf (⅛k)	1	8	8	8	Aug20
6¾	2⅞	Cons Laundries	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	
10¾	7	Consol Oil (.80)	11	9½	9⅜	9½	+ ⅛
103½	98¾	Consol Oil pf (5)	4	103⅛	103½	103½	Jul
7½	2⅝	Consol R R Cuba pf	5	3¼	3¼	3¼	Aug13
6¾	3⅜	Consol'n Coal	1	4½	4½	4⅝	Aug17
22	10	Consol'n Coal pf	1	19	19	19	Aug 6
89½	78	Consum Pow pf(4½)	1	87	87	87	Aug16
17½	9¾	Container Corp	1	15½	15½	15½	Aug20
6⅝	3⅝	Cont Bak A	11	22¾	22	22½	
2¾	1¼	Cont Bak B	2	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
103⅜	68½	Cont Bak pf (2)	1	97	97	97	Aug16
49	38½	Cont Can (1½e)	8	43¾	43	43½	— ⅛
112½	107	Cont Can pf (4½)	1	112½	112½	112½	+ ½
11⅝	6	Cont Diam Fib	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	Aug20
36	21¼	Cont Ins (1.80a)	3	34	34	34	+ ½
2½	1¼	Cont Motors	5	1½	1½	1½	
25¾	21¼	Cont Oil Del (¾e)	9	23½	32½	32¾	— ⅛
10	5	Cont Steel	2	17¼	17	17¼	Aug19
70⅝	53	Corn Products (3)	4	68¾	68½	68½	—1⅜
167⅛	162	Corn Products pf (7)	1	167	167	167	Aug
5¼	2¾	Coty-Inc	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ¼
36½	19	Crane Co	19	34½	33½	34½	+1½
113	85	Crane Co cv pf (5)	1	112¾	112¾	112¾	Aug20

Commerce and Finance

Farm Income This Year Over $1,000,000,000 Less Than 1937

Business and Industry

Experts Say Farm Problem Greatest Since Big Drought

WASHINGTON (AP)—Administration farm leaders described the farm problem confronting the nation as perhaps the most difficult since the 1934-1937 drought period.

Good crop-growing weather during the last two seasons, the business recession and unsettled world conditions have combined, they said, to complicate the agricultural situation despite Governmental efforts to boost prices and income.

The difficulty arises from the fact, they explained, that supplies of farm products are far in excess of the demand at current prices.

Secretary Wallace, who conferred with President Roosevelt during the week end, said recently that unless farmers co-operated whole-heartedly with the new crop control law, a price collapse might follow.

Cotton Situation

Here is the situation respecting the major crops:

Cotton: Despite a 22 per cent acreage reduction this year, there is a record surplus of 13,400,000 bales of cotton, or about the same as an average crop. The Government holds more than 7,100,000 bales put up as collateral for loans to growers.

The price is only slightly above 50 per cent of the "parity," or price goal of 15.9 cents a pound. As a consequence, the Government is required by the farm law to provide loans on this year's crop for growers desiring to hold cotton for possible future better prices.

To prevent accumulation of greater cotton stocks, the Government will ask growers to restrict next year's planting to about 27,000,000 acres, compared with a normal acreage of 40,000,000, and to continue marketing quotas under which this year's crop is being sold. Co-operating growers will get benefit payments of between 3.6 and 4 cents a pound.

Wheat: This year's second largest wheat crop on record, officials said, has placed the bread grain in almost as serious a situation as cotton. Present prospects indicate a record surplus of possibly 400,000,000 bushels a year from now.

The excessive supplies, both at home and abroad, have forced prices to a farm average of about 53 cents a bushel, compared with the "parity" goal of 83 cents and an average farm price of $1.18 a year ago.

To bolster prices and enable growers to hold surplus grain off the market for better prices, the Government is providing loans at an average rate of about 60 cents a bushel.

In order to avert greater surpluses, the Government is asking growers to plant only 55,000,000 acres for next year's crop compared to 80,000,000 this year. Unless farmers co-operate almost 100 per cent, officials said, marketing quotas may have to be invoked on the 1939 crop. Co-operating growers will receive benefit payments of between 26 and 30 cents a bushel.

Corn Supplies

Corn: Prospective corn supplies are only 30,000,000 bushels short of the amount which the new farm law describes as excessive. Consequently, another acreage reduction program is in prospect next year.

Growers were asked to plant 20 per cent less this year. Next year's reduction may be greater. Indications are that the farm law will require the Government to provide corn loans in November at a rate of about 58 cents a bushel. Last year's rate was 50 cents.

Other commodities: Several other commodities face surplus problems. Among them are dairy products, potatoes, and some fruits. Potato growers in major producing states are voting this week on a proposal to prohibit shipment of low grade potatoes in an effort to prevent a market glut and lower prices. The Government is helping dairy co-operatives buy surplus butter to bolster prices.

Of all the major crops, tobacco is faring the best. Prices, particularly for the flue-cured type, are averaging above "parity." This year's crop was restricted under a marketing quota program.

Public Service, N. J. Earnings Decrease

NEWARK, N. J. (AP)—Public Service Corporation of New Jersey and operating subsidiaries reported in a comparative monthly financial statement that their net income for July was $27,926 below that of July, 1937. The total last month was $2,490,563.

Gross earnings last month were $9,897,724, compared with $9,969,330 in July a year ago.

For the 12 months ended July 31, gross earnings were $126,655,751, an increase of $875,447 over the preceding 12 months. Net earnings from operations for the last 12-months period were $34,714,263, a decrease of $3,851,615.

Business in California Rises to Early 1938 Level

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

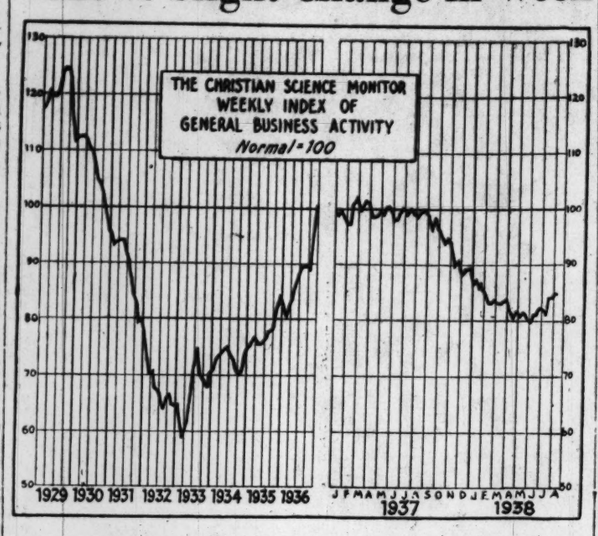
SAN FRANCISCO—Business activity in California in July recovered to the highest level since early 1938, according to the Business Outlook just released by the Wells Fargo Bank. The bank's index, which measures California's business in terms of the 1923-25 average, rose to 97.7 per cent in July, as against 94.2 per cent in June, and 112.6 in July, 1937.

The July gain over the previous month resulted from increases in three factors of the index (industrial production, carloadings and bank debits), while the fourth factor (department store sales) dropped slightly.

Non-Farm Foreclosures

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Home Loan Bank Board reported there were 10,704 non-farm foreclosures in June, a decrease of 2.8 per cent from May and of 27.1 per cent from June, 1937.

Monitor Weekly Business Index Shows Slight Change in Week


THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WEEKLY INDEX OF
GENERAL BUSINESS ACTIVITY
Normal=100
1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936
J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M A M J J A
1937
1938

The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of general business activity recorded only a slight decrease during the second week of August, slipping from 85.0 on Aug. 6 to 84.9 (prel.) on Aug. 13. This compares with 99.4 on Aug. 14, 1937. With the exception of the previous week, the current figure is the highest since the last week in January.

Bank debits in selected centers outside New York City dropped off sharply to the lowest level reported since the end of February. A part of this drop was due to both ordinary and intramonthly seasonal declines at this time, but the adjusted figure dipped sufficiently to slightly more than offset increases in the other two components of the index.

Electric power production continued its upward climb to a level higher than any since the first of the year. The increase exceeded allowances for seasonal and trend factors and the adjusted index for the series recorded a further advance to the highest level since last December.

Miscellaneous freight carloadings, the third component of the index, also recorded a more-than-seasonal gain for the week. While this series has shown a fairly steady rise in recent weeks the index continues at levels substantially below those of a year ago.

While reports of industrial activity last week were generally better retail trade was spotty and sales in a number of districts were substantially below a year ago.

Steel operations advanced one point last week to an estimated figure of 41 per cent of capacity. While new orders have slowed up somewhat the outlook for fall business is encouraging.

Wholesale commodity prices decreased 0.6 per cent in the week ended Aug. 13, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics index.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	Aug. 13.* 1938	Aug. 6. 1938	Aug. 14. 1937
Combined index	84.9	85.0	99.4
Bk debits outside NYC	83.0	85.0	95.5
Elec power production	92.2	91.7	102.8
Misc carloadings	72.2	71.7	96.4

*Preliminary.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Again last week the stock market flouted professional bearish opinion. It marched slowly and steadily up, gaining slightly every day, though on small-time volume. On Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday the market opened well up, then lost part of its gains, seeming to show overnight accumulation of investment buying, then traders' selling on the bulge. For most of the week, volume dried up whenever the market made any real gain in either direction, but on Friday, the week's busiest and most optimistic day, volume definitely increased on the upside.

The market covered the gap left in the middle of the previous week's sharp decline, and by the week end had regained five of the nine points loss from the Aug. 6 high of 146½ on the Dow-Jones' industrials, to close within 4 points of that high.

Still, professional opinion remains bearish for the short term, fearing that the market has not yet reacted enough from its June enthusiasm, and there are plenty of good guessers who still look for a drop to between 130 and 120. It should even be reported that there are some who feel that the highs for the year have already been made even though they do not think that business will lose any substantial portion of its recent gains.

Business Is Better

News behind the market's rise includes a mild recovery of the forward march in business statistics, a definite reversal of the previous two or three weeks' downtrend in commodities, and a better feeling about Europe's perennial troubles.

The good business news was scattered. American Telephone affiliates reported a further conspicuous contra-seasonal rise in telephone connections. Machine tool and equipment people say their business is really rising slowly. All building figures continue pleasing, with better than 1937 reported for asphalt and roofing materials, engineering construction awards and residential building.

The best news, however, comes from the automobile industry. Car output was up from around 13,000 to nearly 24,000 and people generally seem to think this starts a string of weekly increases likely to run to Christmas. Chrysler's President, Mr. Keller, said 1939 car output should be 25 to 55 per cent ahead of 1938. Ford resumed production on 1938 models. Motor assemblies are expected to come to the aid of steel operations in September.

Steel news didn't brighten the picture much. Operations finally reached the long-awaited 40 per cent level, but they are now expected to stick slightly above there for a few week without further advance. Steel scrap, which advanced every week from mid-June to early August, actually softened and a 50-cent drop was reported, with Pittsburgh No. 1 heavy smelting now $15.00-$15.75, not so good as a week ago. At current levels the price is now nearing competition with pig iron, which was dropped recently from $24.00 to $20. Furthermore it is said that independents, who are operating almost 20 points higher than U. S. Steel, are getting some of this better figure by producing for inventory.

The Street is looking forward with considerable interest to announcement of fourth-quarter steel prices, due this week or next. Incidentally the talk of wage cuts is now conspicuous by its absence.

Carloadings Rise

Rails didn't confirm the 146½ high of the industrials on Aug. 6. Last week they did well, however. When the flash came out Friday noon that the American Association of Railroads would have an "important announcement" at 2:30, wild bullish rumors floated round that the roads would pool cars, raise a loan, or cut wages 7½ per cent. But some good guessers had it right. The actual news, that the commission would be asked to continue the bituminous coal increases last fall was a dud. It means at best only $18,000,000 a year for the coal roads. Rails started to plunge, but caught themselves and closed quite well, considering. Saturday they did well, too. Carloadings showed a slightly better-than-seasonal increase.

Among the commodities wheat could hardly be said to have broken its downtrend, despite last week's rally. It only hit the upper range of the downward movement. The market seemingly got tired of selling and decided to take heart from the heavy subsidies announced for those who will conform to the coming quota program. Broomhall's figures on world importing requirements also showed a slight improvement and Snow in Chicago said the Canadian wheat crop wouldn't be quite as heavy as rumored. But how Secretary Wallace is going to dump 100,000,000 bushels into world channels with the Canadian wheat board pledged to selling at market, the French Government planning now to shed its national surplus, and Britain sticking to her empire preference of 6 cents, is a question.

Cotton rallied slightly when it looked as though the Department of Agriculture will really admit that Southern spot prices touched off the mandatory loan. But the rally was technically due anyway.

Sugar contracts turned up at last when the AAA announced it would not re-allocate beet quotas. For months the trade has complained the present over-all quota is excessive, and hoped at least that if the beet sugar industry failed to fill its quotas the AAA would not re-allocate the difference to somebody else. There was a fear that the AAA might keep the trade in suspense until late fall about whether it would or wouldn't. Now it has spoken.

Commodities Mixed

Other smaller commodities were mixed. Rubber hit a new high for the year at 16.15 cents because inventory figures look so good and July consumption did so well. Copper has been sluggish because the London metal market has lost its enthusiasm and the Germans are too busy to buy.

The Morgan Stanley & Co. disappointment over Argentina's last-minute refusal to go through with the $25,000,000 loan was echoed in the investment banking fraternity. The deal was sweet, 4½'s at a discount, and to be wholly amortized in 10 years. Still, it is felt certain the Argentine Government couldn't do as well in either London or at home. The surprise was both complete and unprecedented, and Argentina's good name in financial markets has been damaged.

The registration is to be kept alive at the SEC for the time being, but this means nothing as it costs nothing. The offering was to reimburse Buenos Aires for some ambitious highway building, and the money will probably be fished out of some pocket of the Government, as Argentina is doing quite well financially.

Talk of a "purge" in connection with the recent resignations of three high officials of the New York Stock Exchange—Dean Worcester, Laurence Payson, and Robert Fisher—is exaggerated. So also is talk of cost-cutting. The move is the usual one when a corporate administration is changed. All three resigned of their own accord.

Cash Farm Income For '38 Estimated 12.7 P. C. Under '37

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Bureau of Agricultural Economics has estimated that farmers' cash income this year would be $7,500,000,000, or 12.7 per cent less than last year's and the smallest amount since 1935.

The estimate was based on sale of farm products and Government benefit payments.

Last year's cash income was reported at $8,600,000,000, or the largest since 1930. The cast income for the first seven months of this year was $3,985,000,000, or 13 per cent less than for the January-July period last year, the bureau said.

It forecast the gross income—which includes the cash income and the value of products consumed on the farm—would total $8,750,000,000 this year. It was $10,003,000,000 last year and $9,317,000,000 in 1936.

Dr. A. G. Black, chief of the bureau, attributed the smaller income this year "largely to the marked decline in industrial activity during the past year, and to the lower level of the income of urban consumers, which has greatly reduced the demand for farm products."

In making the estimate, the bureau took into account prospects for a "moderate" improvement in industrial activity and consumer-buying power during the remainder of this year.

Producers expected to feel the greatest reduction in incomes were those growing wheat, cotton, fruits and vegetables.

Government benefit payments this year probably would be from 33 to 50 per cent greater than the $367,000,000 paid out last year, the bureau said.

U. S. May Combine The Federal Gift And Estate Taxes

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury is studying a proposal to consolidate the Federal gift and estate taxes and thus raise a more positive barrier to avoidance of the higher tax brackets.

Under the proposal to combine the gift tax and the two Federal estate taxes into a single "transfer tax," all gifts, whether made during the donor's life-time or passed on as estated, would be taxed the same.

Successive gifts, whether effective before passing or afterward, would be lumped together to determine the tax bracket applicable to them, and thus they would come under a higher bracket than if they were taxed separately, part as gifts and part as estates.

The system of taxing a series of gifts the same as a lump gift of the same aggregate amount already is imposed by the gift tax, and the Government attempts by litigation to prevent reduction of estates for tax purposes by gifts made in anticipation of passing on.

Officials envision elimination of this litigation as one result that might be expected from adoption of a single "transfer tax." Another they are taking into account is the elimination of duplicate forms and procedure.

The proposal is sharing Treasury attention with the previously publicized proposals for another revision of the undistributed profits and capital gains taxes, for extension of expiring excise taxes and for reduction of personal income tax exemptions.

However, all of the Treasury's work for the next Congress is still in the study stage, authorities said. Although Assistant Secretary Roswell Magill discussed progress with the President recently, Mr. Magill said no policy decisions would be made until Secretary Henry Morgenthau returned from France and consulted Mr. Roosevel..

FHLB Foreclosures Off 2.8 P. C. in June

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Estimated foreclosures on other than farm properties in the United States dropped 2.8 per cent in June, the ninth consecutive month in which foreclosures have remained below the average month of 1929, the Federal Home Loan Bank Board announced.

There were 10,704 non-farm foreclosures in June as against 11,013 in May, a decrease of 309, the Board reported. The District of Columbia and 26 states showed decreases aggregating 769 foreclosures, with increases registered in 21 states, most in the northeastern section.

As compared to the same month last year, June foreclosure activity declined 27.1 per cent throughout the country. Only one of the 12 Federal Home Loan Bank districts, the Indianapolis region, showed an increase over June, 1937; that increase was confined to Indiana.

Price of U. S. Foodstuffs Below Average for 1937

WASHINGTON, (AP)—The price of the nation's foodstuffs crept slowly upward in early summer months, but still remains well below the average for corresponding periods of 1937.

Statistics compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics showed 80.2 cents bought as much food in June as could be obtained with 86.3 cents in the same month of 1937—the same amount 100 cents purchased in 1923-25.

But the same quantity of food purchased with the 80 and a fraction cents in June could have been bought for 79.1 cents in May.

The increase of 1.3 per cent in the food index was attributed by the Bureau to jumps in the price of fresh fruits and vegetables.

The department based its figures on a study of food costs in 51 cities.

SEC in New Rules Seeks Changes in Proxy Requests

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Last week's new SEC rules for the solicitations of proxies by corporations are seen here as one more hurdle for corporate managements to mount in the Sisyphus task of nailing the common stockholder to the saddle long enough to get him to vote the corporation through another year.

The Commission has been kind and gentle in waiting to put its regulations into effect until the season of annual corporation meetings is past, but it has set up requirements a yard long for what the management must tell the stockholder when it asks for his proxy, and the probability again looms that a large part of the proxies will go into the waste-basket and corporations will have to resort to their time-honored defense against stockholder inertia by lowering their quorum requirements.

The story of proxy difficulties started a little over 10 years ago when Samuel Untermeyer was making one of his perennial legal forays into the local traction situation in New York. Trying to buck one of the corporations in a proxy fight, he found that managements were getting a big help in their proxy-voting power from downtown workers. These complacently approving proxies came from the goodly proportion of active speculative issues held in "street name" and in most cases the brokerage houses which voted the stock did not even hold it and in some cases hadn't seen it for years.

In Name of Brokers

Particularly in those halcyon stock-market days, stock would be registered in the name of some brokerage house and then traded around the street for months or years without any other house going to the trouble of transferring the stock either to its own name or to the name of its customer. The corporation did not know who had the stock but only the name on its transfer books. It sent the proxy to this name, and the brokerage house receiving it obligingly signed and returned it. In 99 out of 100 cases the firm did it as a courtesy to the management and didn't look into, know, or care what it meant.

Naturally people who were trying to get the managements, for better or for worse, didn't like this. The matter was taken up with the Stock Exchange, which then required that its members make a bona fide effort to locate the beneficial owner and get him to look over the proxy and o. k. its return. This cost a little money and a lot of trouble, so the pendulum swung the other way. The brokerage houses didn't mind the money in those days but they minded the trouble, so they threw the proxies in the waste-basket. This correspondent, then working for a member firm, threw many of them away.

This action made it very hard to hold annual corporation meetings. It was particularly hard on non-dividend-paying corporations, for their stockholders were particularly careless about having the stock transfered into their name, being primarily interested in seeing the stock go up and so an extra large proportion of such stock was left in street name and passed around like bearer bonds or dollar bills.

Since nobody either came to meetings or sent in proxy, corporations were forced to lower their quorum requirements. Some went down to 33 per cent, some to 20, some to 10, and some sent out proxies which would approve the actions of the management for several years. The exchange wasn't pleased at the consequences. So it modified the rule, and said brokers could fill in the proxies where either the stock was not in the house at all or where one of their own customers was the beneficial owner and approved signing. Still this wasn't enough. It came out that only 61 houses out of 461 receiving proxy solicitations from a prominent corporation had sent them in.

Rule Modified

All in all the exchange modified its rule several times and considered the problem at great length for years. Finally it made two changes recently, one in December and one in March, which seem to have come as near to solving the problem as is practicable. It required member firms to forward proxies to beneficial owners if the corporations would agree to pay the cost. And the exchange publishes regularly a list of proxy solicitations of listed companies. The clerks of each house go over this list. Thus if the Hornblower & Weeks' staff sees that U. S. Steel has sent out proxy requests for an annual meeting, they look through their customers' holdings of Steel and when they find shares still carried in the name of, say, E. A. Pierce & Company, they have it transferred. Then the proxy request comes to them and they check it with the customer and if he doesn't refuse, they fill it out.

Corporations report that the results at the annual meetings this spring were gratifying, and they are no longer hostile to the attitude of the exchange that hereafter it will show much less leniency to requests for lower quorums. Recently, for instance, A. T. & T. raised its quorum requirements on corporations, which are legally bound only by the charter laws of the states where they are incorporated.

Meantime, however, the SEC's ideas about proxies have become the current trouble. The commission is interested in quite another aspect of the problem. It wants to be sure, not that the managements get their proxies, but that they don't put anything over on the stockholders.

The legal support for the commission's action is in Section 14 (a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. It makes it a crime to solicit proxies except in accord with SEC rules-and-regulations. The clause was not, apparently, put in the law on the basis of any scandals dug up in the preliminary hearings but merely because the drafters thought sometime there might be a scandal. Besides, it is suspected in the drafts couldn't be got ready for a year. Then the commission waited until the season of annual meetings was over, so as to give managements time to catch their breaths over the new rules.

These, for the most part, spell out requirements which the commission had laid down in 1935, making them much more specific and detailed. One of the things that interests the commission most and will trouble managements most is the old issue of conflicting interests. If a director or high-paid official has sold a piece of property to the corporation at a good mark-up he is target for justified criticism. He can hide his interest, however, behind a group or corporation doing business with his own crowd as Senator Berry's marble interests were involved in a pool. So to uncover him the commission requires that any dealing where he owns stock on one side and is an official or director on the other must be reported. Men of affairs will have a nice time gathering all these details, for instance if a director owns stock in an investment trust which has dealt in his company's stock in the previous year, and investors will have a nice time reading the figures.

Some people feel here that the SEC has defeated itself in this as in other efforts to protect the stockholder by giving him more information. The prospectus required under the Securities Act of 1933, for instance, is so bulky that investors won't read it and aren't allowed to receive the old-fashioned simple story. Something the same happened in 1936 when the commission required so much information of foreign governments with bond issues listed here that numbers of them simply let their securities be delisted. So also it is felt that stockholders receiving the now bulky proxy will simply heave it in the wastebasket and the old quorum problem will arise again.

An innovation is included in the new rules. It is required that proxy-signers be given space to vote yes or no on all separate issues. This is as though the President said, "vote yes or no on TVA, death sentence, budget, and court reorganization." There are arguments for and against it. Stockholders can't know much about separate questions despite the bulky information to be given them. Circumstances may change between signing and the meeting. The effort is toward increased "democratization" of corporate affairs, a broadening of corporate politics so that there shall be fewer mandates.

Living Costs Show A Slight Increase

By the Associated Press

Washington

Living costs of wage earners and lower-salaried workers in 32 large cities increased an average of 0.4 per cent from March 15 to June 15, Secretary Perkins announced.

Increased cost of food was largely responsible, the Labor Secretary said, although rental costs and miscellaneous items contributed to the general rise.

Clothing, fuel and light, and house furnishing goods dropped between March 15 and June 15.

Steel Operations Up 1½ Points To 41½ P. C. Capacity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Exactly one-half of the 12 leading steelmaking districts contributed to last week's upturn in the national production rate to 41½ per cent capacity, an increase of 1½ points over the previous week and the highest rate for the year to date, according to the magazine Steel.

Chicago operations rose 2½ points to 36 per cent; Cleveland gained 2 points to 43 per cent; Buffalo was up 2 points to 44 per cent; Birmingham increased 3 points to 53 per cent; New England expanded 10 points to 50 per cent; and St. Louis rose 6 points to 36 per cent. Other centers were unchanged, including Pittsburgh at 30 per cent, Youngstown at 43 per cent, Wheeling at 54, Cincinnati at 65, Detroit at 52 and eastern Pennsylvania at 30.

Prices Are Steady

"Steel prices generally are steady at recently reduced levels," says the report, "although some producers note adverse effects from the new basing point system through loss of business in distant markets. Certain railroads also note with disfavor the loss of long-haul tonnage. The latter leads to speculation as to whether some revised freight rates might not be put into effect.

"Plates, shapes and reinforcing bars make a relatively better showing than most other products, and their outlook is enhanced by the large number of public projects now pending. Automobile production, still restricted by model changing, will account for heavier shipments of steel next month. Automotive steel buying for 1939 models so far has been light, but substantially larger orders are seen for the coming several weeks.

"Automobile production increased sharply last week, due to resumption of Ford operations. Total output by the industry was 23,940 units, highest in three weeks and gain of 10,150 units over the preceding week.

"While the rate of improvement in steel purchases and production has slowed down materially since a month ago, this was more or less anticipated by the industry.

Building Is Active

"An encouraging volume of building and heavy construction work is active, and recent orders for fabricated steel have been the heaviest in many weeks. Outstanding is the placing of contracts of 21,000 tons of shapes, piling and reinforcing bars for the Delaware aqueduct project, New York. Other large awards include 2,300 tons for a Brooklyn subway, 2,075 tons for a Des Moines, Iowa, office building and 3,415 tons for three bridges in the South," concludes the report.

The finished steel composite was unchanged last week at $57.20, while the iron and steel composite was reduced 2 cents by weakness in scrap to $36.49.

"How do you like that brand you're buying?"

"I don't know yet—haven't used it before—

but I'm sure the product is reliable because I saw it advertised in the Monitor"

Monitor readers know that most products advertised by the manufacturers offer more quality and uniform dependability than the here-today-and-gone-tomorrow product. When a manufacturer puts his brand name on a product and then spends his money introducing it to the world, he feels the responsibility of maintaining a uniformly high quality. In the Monitor are the advertisements for a large number of "famous-brand" products. Watch for these advertisements, and you will simplify your shopping problems.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Relief Expenses 17 P. C. of Gov't Costs, Says Report

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—"Statistics covering all forms of public relief expenditures—Federal, state, and local—but excluding transient care and administrative expenses," says Standard Statistics Company, "show that $2,323,755,000 was expended in 1937. As the total cost of government in that year is estimated at $17,000,000,000, it is seen that expenditures for relief payments accounted for at least 14 per cent of all Federal, state, and local expenses. And with the present heavy load (relief expenses are running around $250,000,000 monthly), outlays for relief are now accounting for at least 17 per cent of the cost of government.

Vast Sums Spent

"Recent reports to the effect that the states and Federal Government have laid out $22,000,000,000 in emergency spending since 1932 give only a partial indication of the vast sums that have been expended to provide relief and promote recovery. What the actual cost has been, no one knows, nor can it be estimated with any degree of accuracy. All that can be said is that the accountable expenditures of Federal and state governments represent only the minimum.

"Of the $22,000,000,000 estimated to have been spent since 1932, $16,647,000,000 has been contributed by the Federal Government, based on Treasury figures through July 1. The remaining $5,100,000,000 is probably a less reliable estimate, but is the figure arrived at for state expenditures by the Senate committee which investigated the unemployment situation earlier in the year.

Outlays Diversified

"Included in the total are the outlays for construction, road building, conservation, education, transportation, electrification, reclamation, and many miscellaneous projects, as well as the funds expended for direct relief. All of these date from mid-1932, when the RFC was authorized to lend $300,000,000 to the states for relief purposes.

"Prior to that time, relief for the destitute was available only from private sources or through local poormasters, county farms, and the Federal and local pensions available to the dependents of some war veterans. There is no record of the total of these expenditures, nor are the estimates of private relief, which are now available, entirely inclusive. There is still a great deal of help being extended by private welfare agencies, churches, fraternal organizations, and others, for which no records are available."

U. S. to Aid Dairy Industry by Buying Quantity of Butter

CHICAGO (AP)—Uncle Sam, with $7,250,000 to spend for butter, will materially aid the nation's multi-billion dollar farm-dairy industry, choked with record-breaking supplies.

Government financed purchases of butter, which have had the effect of stabilizing prices since winter, are to be continued at least for a while.

A flood of milk and cream from dairies throughout the country has piled up at market centers in the form of butter and cheese, storage stocks of which are at all-time peak levels. Produce traders here said the big supplies would burden wholesale markets seriously were it not for government buying.

Completion of an authorized program of buying 50,000,000 pounds of butter early last week threatened to shut off this market support, but Saturday the Agriculture Department stepped into the breach with approval of additional loans up to $7,250,000. This money will be advanced to the Dairy Products Marketings Association, a producer cooperative, to buy up to 25,000,000 additional pounds.

Uncle Sam has been the world's biggest buyer of butter since Feb. 14. From that date until June 17 the Federal Surplus Commodity Corporation bought approximately 13,400,000 pounds for relief distribution. The marketing association was formed and since then approximately 50,000 pounds more have been bought, eclipsing the 1933 purchasing program during which the Government accumulated more than 51,000,000 pounds.

Steady buying on the part of government agencies has held spot butter prices at practically an unchanged level since April.

Meanwhile, however, supplies have been piling up at the markets. Now approximately 200,000,000 pounds of butter are in storage.

The previous all-time record was 174,700,000 pounds in October, 1933.

The highest volume of milk production per cow on record is one reason for huge stocks, traders said.

U. S. Silver Production Off Moderately in June

NEW YORK (AP)—Reports to the trade indicated United States silver production in June totaled 4,679,000 fine ounces compared with 4,813,000 in May and 5,487,000 in June, 1937.

The output for the first six months of 1938 totaled 30,593,000 ounces compared with 32,060,000 for the like period in 1937.

Canadian silver production in June totaled 1,603,000 ounces, compared with 1,509,000 for the preceding month. Output for six months totaled 9,628,000, compared with 8,493,000 for the first half of 1937.

R. Hoe & Co.'s Subsidiary Sold

NEW YORK (AP)—Stockholders of R. Hoe & Co., at a special meeting approved the sale of the business and assets of R. Hoe & Co., Ltd., a British subsidiary, to R. W. Crabtree & Son, Ltd. for £470,170 (approximately $2,323,815 at the present rate of exchange). The company manufactures printing presses and equipment.

Pere Marquette Shows Deficit

CLEVELAND (AP)—Pere Marquette Railway has reported a seven months deficit of $2,551,778, after all charges, compared with profit of $1,282,013 in January-July 1937. July showed a $338,769 deficit, compared with profit of $190,227 in July 1937.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
25	Acme Wire vtc (3¼s)	26	26	26
100	Ainsworth	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
20	Aero Sup Mfg B	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
50	Alum Co Am	115½	113	115
300	Alum Ltd	125½	124	124
100	Alum Ltd pf (6)	104½	104	104
100	ACP&LA ww (1.72h)	25½	25½	25½
500	Am Cit P&LB	2	2	2
400	Am Cya B (.60)	22½	22½	22½
200	Am Gas&El (1.40)	27¼	26⅜	27¼
25	Am G&E pf (6)	111	111	111
50	Am Gen $2 pf (2)	25½	25½	25½
25	Am Inv Ill (1.60)	25	25	25
100	Amf Laun Mch (.80)	⅞	⅞	⅞
200	Am Lt&T (.90e)	13½	13¼	13½
200	Am Maracaibo	¾	¾	¾
900	Am Republics(.10e)	10⅞	10½	10½
2100	Am Superpow	1⅛	⅞	⅞
200	Am Thread pf (¼)	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
100	Anch Post F	2	2	2
40	Appal El P pf (7)	102	102	102
100	Arctur Rad Tube	¼	¼	¼
100	Ark Nat Gas	3	3	3
500	Ark Nat Gas A	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
500	Ashland Oil&R (.40)	4⅝	4½	4½
1100	Asso G & El A	1	1	1
100	Atl Cst Fish	3½	3½	3½
100	Atlas Ply	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
2000	Austin Silver M	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Automat Prod	1¼	1¼	1¼
900	Aviation&Tran	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
200	Babcock & Wil	25	25	25
800	Baldwin Loso war	4	3¾	3⅞
200	Bardst'n Dis	1	1	1
300	Barium Sta Stl	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	Bath Iron Wks	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
200	Bell Aire	12	12	12
10	Bell Tel Can (8)	163½	163½	163½
800	Bellanca Aire	6⅛	6	6
100	Bliss (E W)	11	11	11
100	Blue Ridge	1¼	1¼	1¼
200	Bowm-Bilt H 2 pf	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
200	Breeze Corp	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
200	Brewst Aero (.20e)	5⅝	5½	5½
100	Bridgpt Mach	7	7	7
100	Br-Am Oil cpn (¾e)	21	21	21
50	Brown Co pf	25	25	25
100	Brown2F&W	6½	6½	6½
100	Brown F&W A (2)	20	20	20
100	Brown-F Dist	3¼	3¼	3¼
700	Brown Rubber	5⅛	5	5⅛
200	Burry Biscuit	3¼	3¼	3¼
600	Can Marconi	1¼	1¼	1¼
400	Carrier Corp	23¾	23	23½
700	Cassco Prod (1½e)	21	19½	21
100	Catalin Am	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
20	Celluloid 1 pf	53¼	53	53
200	Cen & SW Ut	1¾	1¾	1¾
10	Cen NY Pow pf (5)	86	86	86
600	Cen St El	1½	⅛	⅛
100	Centrif Pipe (.40)	4	4	4
25	Childs pf	48	48	48
200	Cities Service	8⅛	8	8
1	Cit Svc pf	39½	39½	39½
100	Claude Neon Lts	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Colon Develo	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Colum G&C	3	3	3
100	Comwlth & So war	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Comwlths Dis	⅛	⅛	⅛
300	Cons Biscuit (.35e)	6¾	6¾	6¾
400	Cons Copperm	5¾	5¾	5¾
200	Cons G&E Bal (3.60)	71½	71	71
10	ConsG&EBal pfA(5)	114½	114½	114½
200	Cons Gas Ut	12	12	12
300	Cons Royalty (.20)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Cons Stl Corp	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Cooper-Bes	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
200	Creole Pet (1½a)	22⅝	22½	22½
100	Crocker-Wh El M	6	6	6
300	Croft Brewing			
200	Crown C Intl A (1)	10½	10½	10½
100	Darby Pet (½e)	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
100	Del Paper Prod	2¾	2¾	2¾
200	Divco Twin Trk	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Dom Stl & C	13¼	13¼	13¼
200	Dubilier Cond	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Eagle Pich Ld	10½	10½	10½
75	Ea G&F pr pf (4½)	38¾	37	37
1200	El Bond & Sh	7½	7⅜	7⅜
100	El B & Sh pf (6)	54	54	54
50	Emp G & F 8% pf	51½	51½	51½
1000	Equity Corp	¾	¾	¾
500	Esquire-Coron(1.20a)	11⅞	11½	11½
500	Fairchild Av (.15e)	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞
200	Fanny Farm (⅓e)	20	20	20
100	Fidelio Brew	⅞	⅞	⅞
500	Fisk Rub	7	7	7
200	Ford Mot Ltd (.17e)	4	4	4
25	Fuller (G A)	15	15	15
25	Fuller 4½ pf	35	35	35
100	Gen Firepfg (.35e)	13½	13½	13½
75	Georg Pow $6 pf (6)	77	75½	77
200	Glen Alden Coal (¾e)	6	6	6
300	Grand Nat Films	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Gray Del P S	9½	9¼	9¼
25	Gt A&P 1st pf (7)	122	122	122
100	Gt Nor Pap (1a)	30	29	29
100	Greenf T & D	7½	7½	7½
900	Grumm Airc E (¼e)	11¾	11½	11¾
100	Gulf Oil	42¾	42¾	42¾
100	Hartford Ray vtc	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Hat Corp Am B	4	4	4
100	Hazeltine (3)	19½	19½	19½
300	Hecla Min (.15e)	9¼	9	9¼
200	Humble Oil (1¾)	69¾	69¾	69¾
200	Ill Iowa Pow	3⅜	3¼	3⅜
200	Imp Oil Ltd (½a)	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞
300	Ind Pipe L (.30e)	8½	8	8½
200	Internat Pet (1½a)	26¼	26	26
20	Inters Pw Del pf	4½	4½	4½
50	Ir Firem vtc (1.20)	17	17	17
400	Jacobs (F L)	4⅞	4¾	4⅞
10	Jer C P/L 6 pf	71	71	71
100	Jones & Lau Stl	30	30	30
30	Kings C Ice pf B (7)	39	39	39
200	Kingston Prod	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Kirby Pet (.10e)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	Knott Corp (.20e)	11½	11½	11½
700	Lake Shore M (4)	53½	53	53⅜
200	Lakey Fdry vtc	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Leonard Oil Dev	⅜	⅜	⅜
400	Lion Oil	23⅜	23½	23½
50	Locke Stl Ch (1e)	14½	14½	14½
900	Lockheed Aire	15	14⅞	14⅞
10	Long Is pf (2½)	31	31	31
100	Lone Is Drug B	24	24	24
300	Louis L&E	7½	7¼	7¼
100	Majestic Rad & T	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
100	Master Elec (.65e)	15	14⅞	15
100	Memph N Gas (.20e)	3½	3½	3½
200	Merrit-C & S	4	3¾	4
100	Mesabi Iron	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Michigan Sug	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Mid St Pet A vtc	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
100	Midw Pip&S (.85e)	11½	11½	11½
100	Molybdenum	6	6	6
100	Mont Ward Corp	6¾	6¾	6¾
130	Mount Prod (.60)	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
200	Nat Bellas Hess	12	12	12
300	Nat Fuel G (1)	12¼	12¼	12¼
100	Nat Oil Prod (.40e)	33	33	33
200	Nat Rub Mch	5⅞	5½	5⅞
400	Nat Sug Ref (1¼e)	12¼	11¾	12
100	Nat Un Rad	12	12	12
300	Navarro Oil (.40a)	16	15	16
100	N H Clock	7¼	7¼	7¼
100	N J Zinc (½e)	64½	64½	64½
100	N Mex & Ariz Ld	1¾	1¾	1¾
200	Newmont Min (½e)	74	73¾	74
100	Niag Hud Pow	7½	7½	7½
50	Niag Hud 1 pf	80¾	80¾	80¾
400	Niag Hud A war	4	⅜	⅜
200	Nipissing Mns (.15e)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
50	Nor Am L&P pf	40¼	40¼	40¼
10	Ohio Pow pf	113½	113½	113½
700	Pan G&E P pf (1½)	30½	30½	30½
100	PanAm Air (¼e)	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
3500	Pantepec Oil	5	4¾	4⅞
100	Prksbrg R&R (1.60)	16	16	16
100	Pender Gr B	6¼	6¼	6¼
100	Penrad (¼g)	2	2	2
100	Penn Traffic (.22½e)	2½	2½	2½
100	Pa-Cent Airl	7¾	7¾	7¾
75	Pa P&L $7 pf (7)	89	88⅝	88⅞
225	Pepperell	72	70	70
100	Pharis T&R (.30e)	7¼	7¼	7¼
300	PitneyBowes (.40)	6⅞	6¾	6⅞
30	Pitts & L E (⅓e)	54	53⅞	54
100	Pitts Pl Gl (⅓e)	97¾	97¾	97¾
100	Potrero Sugar	½	½	½
200	Powdrell & Alex	5	5	5
100	Premier Gld (.12)	2¼	2¼	2¼
50	Raym Conc (1)	18¼	18¼	18¼
100	Reeves (D) (½h)	5¼	5¼	5¼
400	Reiter-Fost	¼	¼	¼
21	Richmond Rad	3½	3¼	3⅜
100	Ryan Cons Pet	3	3	3
200	Samson Unit		3	3
100	Scullin-Stl war	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
400	Segal Lock & H	⅞	⅞	⅞
200	Seiberling Rub	3½	3½	3½
300	Seversky Airc	2¼	2¼	2¼
900	Shattuck-Denn	7	6⅞	6⅞
100	Sherwin-Wms (2e)	104½	104½	104½
100	Simplicity Pat	4	4	4
100	Solar Mfg	4	4	4
200	So Penn Oil (1½a)	35½	35	35
10	So New Eng Tel (8)	151	151	151
100	Span & Gen reg	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Stand Cap&S (1.60)	18	18	18
100	Stand Dredg	2½	2½	2½
200	St Oil Ky (1)	18⅛	18⅜	18⅛
200	St Oil Neb	6¾	6¾	6¾
100	St Oil Ohio (1)	21¾	21¾	21¾
75	St Oil Ohio pf (5)	99	99	99
300	St Pow&Lt	⅞	⅞	⅞
50	St Pow & Lt pf	21	21	21
200	Stand Tube B	3½	3½	3½
100	Starrett Corp vtc	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
400	Sterl Alum Prod	7	6¾	7
600	Sterling Inc (.20a)	3⅛	3	3
25	Stetson (JB)	8¼	8¼	8¼
600	Sunray Oil (.05e)	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Tampa El (2.24)	29¾	29¾	29¾
800	Technicolor (½e)	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞
200	Thew Shovel	17	16⅝	16⅝
100	Tilo Roof (1)	10¾	10¾	10¾
300	Trans-Lux	2¼	2¼	2¼
300	Tri-Cont war	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Tubize Chat	11¼	11¼	11¼
400	United Airc war	9¼	9¼	9¼
100	Unit Cig-Wh Strs	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
500	Unit Corp war	½	½	½
100	Unit Gas	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Unit Gas pf (7)	97½	97½	97½
100	Unit Lt&Pow A	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Unit Lt&P pf	21¼	21¼	21¼
50	Unit Shoe M (2½a)	78¾	78⅛	78¾
200	Unit Specialts	5½	5	5½
100	U S Foil B	6½	6½	6½
700	US Stores	¼	¼	¼
200	Unit Wall Paper(.10e)	2½	2½	2½
100	Univ Corp vtc	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Utah-Idaho Sug	1	1	1
100	Util Power & Lt	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Util Pow & Lt B	¾	¾	¾
200	Valspar Corp	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
100	Waitt & Bd A	7	7	7
300	Wentworth Mfg (.10e)	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	West Air Exp	2¾	2¾	2¾
700	Wright Harg (.40a)	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Yukon Pac M	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜

Total stock sales today, estimated, 65,000 shares. Year ago, 138,930 shares.

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	Close
1	Ala Pow 5s '51	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞
17	Ala Pow 5s '68	88¾	88½	88½
21	Ala Pow 4½s '67	82¼	81¾	82
3	Ala Pow 5s '56	91	91	91
1	Am G & E 5s 2028	109¼	109¼	109¼
3	Am P & L 6s 2016	86½	86½	86½
16	Ark Lou Gas 4s '51	102⅝	102½	102⅝
11	Ark P & L 5s '56	98⅞	98½	98¾
8	As Elec 4½s '53	43	42⅝	42⅝
1	As G & E 5s '50	30½	30½	30½
2	As T & T 5½s '55 A	75½	75½	75½
1	Atlan Gas Lt 4½s '58	100m	100⅝	100⅝
5	Bell Tel Can 5s '55A	112	112	112
1	Beth St 6s '98	137¼	137¼	137¼
1	Birm El 4½s '68	86¼	86	86
1	Birming Gas 5s '59	71¼	71¼	71¼
6	Can Nor P 5s '53	103¾	103½	103½
2	Caro P&L 5s '56	95¼	95	95¼
1	Cedar Rap Mfg 5s '53	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜
2	Cent Ill PS 5s '56E	103⅜	103⅞	103⅜
5	Cen Ill PS 4½s '81H	98¼	98¼	98¼
10	Cen Ill PS 4½s '67F	99¼	99¼	99¼
4	Cen P&L 5s '56	94½	94¼	94¼
7	Cen St El 5½s '54	33⅜	33¼	33⅜
2	Cen St El 5s '48	33¾	33⅜	33⅜
1	Cin Gas&El Mtd 4½s '56	96	96	96
5	Chi Ry cod 5s '27	45	45	45
6	Cities Ser 5s '58	64⅜	64	64
29	Cities Ser 5s '50	64¾	64⅛	64⅛
3	Cit S Gas 5½s '42	101¼	101⅛	101⅛
2	Cit S P & L 5½s '49	63¼	63¼	63¼
19	Cit S Pow & L 5s '56	63⅜	63	63
1	Con G Balt 4½s '54	123	123	123
1	Con Gas Ut 6s '43 st	60½	60½	60½
7	Cont G&E 5s '58A	80	80	80
3	Cudahy Pack 3¾s '55	98¼	98⅛	98¼
2	Denver G&E 5s '49	107¾	107¾	107¾
2	Det C Gas 6s '47 A	106	106	106
1	Det C Gas 5s '50 B	105¼	105¼	105¼
6	Det Int Br 6½s '52	5	4½	4½
16	East G&F 4s '56 A	76¼	75¾	75¾
6	EdisonElIllum 3½s '65	109⅛	109½	109⅛
5	Elec P&L 5s 2030	73¼	73	73
10	Erie Ltg 5s '67	107¼	107¼	107¼
8	Fstone Cot M 5s '48	103½	103½	103½
11	Fla P&L 5s '54	93	92¾	92¾
2	Gary E&G 5s '44 st	94½	94½	94½
2	Gatin P 5s '56	104	104	104
10	Gen Pub S 5s '53	89	89	89
1	Gen Pub U 6½s '56	77¾	77¾	77¾
7	Gen WWks 5s '49A	83⅛	83	83
16	Geo Pow 5s '67	91⅜	91	91¼
1	Glen Ald Coal 4s '65	72	72	72
4	Hall P 6s '47A st	98	97½	97½
1	Ill Nor Ut 5s '57	108	108	108
6	Ill Pow & L 5s '56 C	92½	92½	92½
11	Ill Pow&L 5½s '57	83¾	83¾	83¾
1	Ill Pow&L 6s '53	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
2	Ill Pow&L 5s '54B	97	96⅞	97
1	Ind & Mich 5s '57	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
5	Ind El 6s '47	95	94¼	94¼
1	Ind E 5s '51 C	84½	84	84
1	Ind Svc 5s '63 A	49½	49½	49½
2	Indianpls Gas 5s '52	66	66	66
1	Int P Sec 7s '57 E	52	52	52
2	Inters Pow 6s '52	35⅞	35¾	35⅞
8	Inters Pow 5s '57	55½	55	55
1	Inters P Svc 4½s '58	73	73	73
13	Ia-Neb L&P 5s '57	97½	97½	97½
3	It Sup Pw 6s '63A	42	42	42
1	Jer Cen P&L 4½s '61C	104½	104½	104½
2	Kan G&E 6s 2022A	117	117	117
10	Lehigh PS 6s 2026A	100¾	100	100¾
1	Lex Util 5s '52	98½	98½	98½
1	Lib McN & Lib 5s '42	104½	104½	104½
4	Lou P&L 5s '57	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Memph P&L 5s '48	90¾	90¾	90¾
1	Metro Ed 4s '71	105	105	105
2	Mid St Pet 6½s '45 A	89¾	89¾	89¾
12	Milw G Lt 4½s '67	98½	98¼	98½
2	Minn P&L 4½s '78	94¾	94¾	94¾
8	Miss P&L Co 5s '57	84½	84	84
1	Miss Pow 5s '55	79½	79½	79½
1	Miss Riv P 5s '51	107¼	107¼	107¼
1	Mo Pub Svc 5s '60	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝
1	Nassau&Suf 5s '45	83	83	83
1	Nat P&L 6s 2026 A	90¾	90¾	90¾
1	Nat P&L 5s 2030B	81	80¼	81
3	Nevada-Cal E 5s '56	81	80½	80½
8	N Engl G&E 5s '50	54	53¼	53¼
2	NE G&E 5s '48	54	54	54
4	NE Pow 5½s '54	90	89¾	89¾
3	NE Pow 5s '48	89	89	89
1	N O P S 6s '49 A	80½	08½	80½
1	N O P S 5s '42 st	92¾	92¾	92¾
3	NY St E&G 4½s '80	95¼	95¼	95¼
2	N Am L&P 5½s '56	87	87	87
2	Nor Com Ut 5½s '48 A	48	48	48
2	N Ind PS 5s '69	103¾	103¾	103¾
3	N Ind P S 5s '66 C	104	103¾	104
4	N Ind P S 4½s '70 E	100	99¾	100
1	Nor'west P S 5s '57	107	107	107
4	Ogden Gas 5s '45	95¼	95¼	95¼
4	Ohio Pow 5s '52 B	105	104½	105
2	Ohio Pow 4½s'56 D	104	104	104
2	OklaNat Gs 4½s'51 A	104¼	104¼	104½
1	Okla P&Wat 5s'48	78½	78½	78½
3	Pac G&E 6s'41 B	115½	115½	115½
23	Pac P&L 5s'5	75	74¼	75
1	Park Lex Lahld 3s'64	31	31	31
3	Pen Cen P&L 4½s'7 7	89½	89¾	89½
1	Pen El 4s'71 F	92	91¾	92
2	Pen Wat&P 5s'40	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
7	Peo Gas L&C 4s'61 D	95½	95½	95½
1	Pitts Steel 6s'48	86½	86½	86½
2	Potomac Ed 5s'56 E	108	108	108
2	Potomc Ed 5s'56E	108	108	108
1	Pub Sv N Ill 5s'56	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
1	Pub S N Ill 4½s'80F	102	102	102
10	Pub S N Ill 4½s'81F	103	103	103
1	Pub S N Ill 4½s'60I	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
4	Pub Sv NJ 6s ct	144	144	144
4	Pug Sd P&L 5½s'49	77½	77	77½
6	Pug SdP/T 4¼s'50D	70⅞	70⅝	70⅞
2	Safe Harb W 4½s'70	109	109	109
1	Shaw W&P 4½s'70D	104	104	104
1	Sher Wvo 6s '47	58	58	58
6	S E P&L 6s 2025A	90½	90½	90½
1	So Cal Ed 4s '60	110¼	110¼	110¼
4	S o'west A Tel5s '61A	99	99	99
13	Stand G&E 6s '48 st	51½	51	51½
3	Stand G&E 6s '48 ex st	51½	51	51½
41	Stand G&E 6s '51	50¼	50	50¼
2	Stand P&L 6s '57	49¼	49¼	49¼
14	Tenn Pub S 5s '70	96½	96¼	96½
5	Tex El S 5s '60	95½	95½	95½
1	Tex P&L 5s '56	104¼	104¼	104¼
5	Tide Wat P 5s '70A	85	84½	84½
9	Toledo Ed 5s '62	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
1	Twin C R T 5½s '52 A	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞
1	Unit L & P 6s '75	70	70	70
1	Unit L & P 5½s'56E	104	104	104
2	Unit Lt & Ry 5½s '52	81	80¾	81
2	Virg PS 5½s'48 A	89	88½	88½
5	Virg Pub S '5s50 B	85¾	85¾	85¾
15	West Newsp Un 6s'44	52½	52	52
21	West Tex Ut 5s'57 A	93⅞	93½	93⅞

Foreign Bonds

3	Bogota Mg Bk 7s'47	24½	24½	24½
2	Bogota M Bk 7s'49 nw	24½	24½	24½
4	Chile Mtg Bk 6s'31	17¾	17¼	17¾
1	Cubn Tob 5s '44	65	65	65
3	Danzig Port 6½s'52	41	41	41
1	Ger C Mun 7s'47	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝
3	Ger C Mun 6s'47	20½	20½	20½
4	Guan & Wes R 6s '58	55	55	55
2	Medellin Col 7s '51	10½	10½	10½
2	Pied El 6½s '60 A	53¼	53¼	53¼
2	Prussia El 6s '59	22½	22½	22½
10	Sauda Falls 5s '58 A	111	111	111

†Officially listed on application by the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted," on application of a regular member and approval by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Unless otherwise noted, special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (e) Paid this year. (f) Payable in stock. (g) Paid in

Tydings Assails President For His Maryland 'Purge'

(Continued from Page 1)

hold and the opportunity to continue to serve you, the people of Maryland, in the Senate, but all of us, my fellow-citizens, you as well as I, are facing the loss of our right to be represented in the Federal Congress by representatives of our own selection, who can vote our views and those of no other.

"If we lost that right, we surrender the sovereign authority of our State; we destroy its traditions, we create a precedent which will weaken other States. We place the representative branch of the Government under the control of the Chief Executive.

"When that is done, the Supreme Court issue will be renewed and the next time, if the President controls the selection of the Congress, the fight for an independent judiciary will be lost, because the fight for independence in Congress will be lost.

Assails Lewis Stand

"Mr. Lewis attempts to excuse this invasion of Maryland by the Chief Executive, and this coercion and force upon the Federal employees, by saying that the Executive has a right to enter a primary contest in any State where representatives take issue on any of his policies.

"The Constitution confers no such right upon him. By the plainest implication it forbids such intervention. By its terms he is required to advise the Congress from time to time on the state of the nation and to recommend such legislation as he may deem to be beneficial to the country. This is the limit of the President's authority.

"Now, Mr. Lewis, since you have taken issue with me on some of the votes I have cast, can't you defend your side of the controversies alone, as you declared you would when you first announced?

"Are you unable to maintain your position without the support of the most powerful man in the world? . . .

"If you cannot do that now, Mr. Lewis, in a mere primary campaign in this State, how could you maintain the position of a great sovereign State like Maryland in the Senate of the United States, should you be elected? . . .

Warning to Roosevelt

"Once more, as in the Supreme Court issue, the real friends of the President will join all those who believe in constitutional government. I believe the day will come when President Roosevelt will realize that neither he, nor any other Executive, Federal or State, should attempt to destroy the independence and usefulness of the other branches of the Government.

"My only concern is to make sure that the voters know what the issue is. There can be no doubt in my mind about their ultimate decision.

"Maryland will not permit her star in the flag to be 'purged' from the constellation of the States."

In an immediate reply, Mr. Lewis said the Senator Tydings address "apparently was an attempt either to scare the President of the United States out of Maryland, or else to create an unfavorable reception for him should he come."

Senator Tydings, he said, "seemed to forget that nearly 400,000 Marylanders voted for Roosevelt in 1936."

In speaking of the "sovereignty of the State," Mr. Lewis said, Senator Tydings "forgets that the sovereign voice of Maryland spoke, and spoke decisively, in 1932 and 1936, and that voice was overwhelmingly for Franklin D. Roosevelt."

"And," he added, "if there is anyone who has ignored the sovereign voice of Maryland, it is Millard E. Tydings."

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)

New England

Boston—The Mother Church, the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, 10:45 a. m. (E. D. S. T.), WORL, 920kc, on Sept. 4, 11; also short-wave station WIXAL, 10:15 a. m., 15.12mc (E. D. S. T.), 6.04mc on Sept. 4, 10:15 a. m., and 7 p. m.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 990kc, on Sept. 4.

New York

New York—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on Sept. 4, 11, 18, 25. Sixth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on Aug. 28.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KDKA, 980kc, also W8XK, 15.2mc, on Sept. 18.

Central States

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on Sept. 4.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on Aug. 28, Sept. 4, 11, 18, 25.

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFDM, 550kc, on Sept. 4, 18.

Mountain States

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1260kc, on Aug. 28, Sept. 25.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on Aug. 28, Sept. 4, 11, 18, 25.

San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KYA, 1230kc, on Sept. 4.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1120kc, on Aug. 28, Sept. 4, 11, 18, 25.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on Sept. 4.

Canada

New Brunswick

Saint John—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CHSJ, 1120kc, on Aug. 28

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc, on Aug. 28, Sept. 4, 11, 18, 25.

Movies Plan to Record Film History on Film

NEW YORK (AP)—A feature-length film portraying the history of motion pictures will be produced soon by the Film Library of the Museum of Modern Art here, John Hay Whitney, President of the Library, said.

The Library of 800 significant films of the past is loaned to museums, colleges and study groups.

Roosevelt's Plea for Canal Revives Issue in Canada

OTTAWA, Aug. 22 (CP)—Possibility of a renewed effort to achieve an agreement between Canada and the United States on the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence deep waterways project was visualized in Government circles here following President Roosevelt's plea for the seaways in his speech at the dedication of the Thousand Islands bridge.

The Canadian Government has before it a draft seaway treaty submitted to it by the United States Government several months ago. The draft proposal was sent to the Ontario Government but the Ontario Administration has made no formal reply.

Ontario's opposition to the seaways, voiced several times by Premier Hepburn and emphasized again in Toronto when he said his Government never would give its consent to the St. Lawrence development, is considered the main deterrent to successful negotiations.

Ocean to Lakes

The plan would include a deep waterway for vessels from the Atlantic Ocean to the head of the Great Lakes and large hydroelectric developments.

Emphasis Mr. Roosevelt placed on the seaways in his speech came rather unexpectedly to many Government officials here and was interpreted as meaning every effort would be put forth by the United States to speed negotiations.

The proposal for the waterways has stirred public opinion in Canada for the past two decades and became an important issue again last spring during the controversy between the Federal and Ontario Government over the Province's right to divert water from northern Ontario into Lake Superior and to export power to the United States.

The draft treaty, made public last May 31, envisioned provision of a 27-foot deep seaway from the ocean to the head of the lakes by 1949. It combines in somewhat altered form the 1932 St. Lawrence Seaways Treaty and the 1929 Niagara Convention, both rejected by the United States Senate.

Benefits to Province

An international commission to develop plans and advise the two Governments in a program to make the best use of the waterways project is included in the treaty. Remedial work to preserve the Treaty of Niagara Falls is another feature of the proposal.

In an effort to meet Ontario's objections, the treaty would allow the Province to divert water from the Albany River basin in northern Ontario into the Great Lakes and utilize it at Niagara. Ontario also would be able to export power to the United States if the treaty was ratified.

It is estimated the cost to the Canadian Government would be approximately the same in the new treaty as the old. In the 1932 treaty the cost of the international and Canadian sections to the Dominion was estimated at $38,071,000.

Cost to the United States was estimated at $185,561,000 for the international section with total net cost to the United States about $243,000,000. One reason the United States allotment was higher than the Canadian was that the Dominion was credited for construction of the Welland Canal.

Ontario's cost would be about $67,000,000 which would be used in construction of power units on the Canadian side of the development.

U. S. to Push Treaty

WASHINGTON (AP) — Notwithstanding the opposition of Premier Mitchell Hepburn of Ontario, the State Department intends to urge the negotiation of a treaty with Canada for the development of the St. Lawrence waterway.

That was the consensus of Department officials Aug. 19 following publication of Premier Hepburn's letter to Canadian Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King, saying:

"Irrespective of any propaganda or squeeze play that may be concocted by you, you may rest assured that this (Ontario) Government will resist any effort to force us to expend public funds in such an unwarranted manner."

Officials here said they did not believe Mr. Hepburn's opposition in itself would wreck the prospects of the project, which President Roosevelt urged Canada Aug. 18 to accept.

The project is so conceived, they asserted, that Canada is required to pay only a small part of its cost. Canada would receive credit for the works it has completed in connection with the waterway, such as the Welland Canal, which cost $130,000,000.

President Roosevelt had answered in advance, they said, Mr. Hepburn's argument that the waterway would injure the railroads. In his speech dedicating the Thousand Islands Bridge, the President said:

"We know now that the effect of a waterway is not to take traffic away from railroad lines. Actually, it creates new possibilities, new businesses, new activity."

Officials readily admitted Ontario had an ample supply of power, but predicted its need for more electricity would begin to be felt around 1941 or 1942.

The waterway and power project could not be completed in less than seven years, they pointed out.

They also recalled that the draft treaty submitted to Canada did not call for the immediate construction by Canada of its power units.

Premier Opposed

TORONTO (CP) — Premier Mitchell Hepburn of Ontario told Dominion Prime Minister W. L. Machenzie King Aug. 20 the Ontario Government was opposed to the projected St. Lawrence River waterway project on "economic" grounds.

Mr. Hepburn made Ontario's stand known in a letter he sent to the Prime Minister within a day after President Roosevelt urged in an address at Ivy Lea, Ontario, that the United States and Canadian Governments co-operate to develop the river for greater electric power and shipping facilities.

The letter was in answer to a communication from the United States State Department to the Dominion Prime Minister which Mr. Mackenzie King forwarded to Mr. Hepburn without comment.

The Ontario Premier contended no accurate estimate has been made of the cost of the entire project and warned of the effect a rival transportation system might have on Canada's railroads. He said in part:

". . . The fact is well known to you that Ontario has an ample supply (of power) for many years to come—indeed, a huge surplus—for which it must pay and receive no benefit.

"This unsatisfactory condition would not obtain at this moment had you granted us, when you had the opportunity, the right to export this surplus at a profit . . .

"I have on various occasions ventured the opinion that the St. Lawrence Waterways project could not be justified on economic grounds . . . we are also interested in the railway situation which has not been improved since you have been head of the Administration at Ottawa.

"Until such time as you solve what is considered to be one of the major problems of Canada—that of the national railway deficits—I cannot conceive how you could seriously consider spending public money for the purpose of creating another public, competitive avenue of transportation. . . ."

Canadian Defenses

WOODBRIDGE, Ont. (CP) — Prime Minister Mackenzie King told a political picnic Aug. 20 that Canada could best fulfill its responsibilities as a "good neighbor" by putting its defenses in order.

Referring to President Roosevelt's declaration at Kingston, Ont., Thursday that "the people of the United States will not stand idly by if domination of Canadian soil is threatened," the Prime Minister said Canada must be made as secure from invasion as it is possible to make it.

He described Mr. Roosevelt's assertion as fresh evidence of the neighborly relations existing between Canada and the United States, and added:

"The people of Canada know that they have their own responsibilities for maintaining Canadian soil as a homeland for free men in the western hemisphere. They will recognize that there is no room today for shirking these responsibilities."

Traffic Rules for Bicyclists Formed by Keystone Auto Club

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — Ten safety rules for bicycle riders have been compiled by the Public Safety Department of the Keystone Automobile Club here in response to demand for regulated "bike" operation. The club stresses the importance of traffic law observance by cyclists, pointing out that the rules apply with equal force to all vehicles, whether motor-driven or self-propelled.

"Under present conditions," declared E. P. Curran, a club official, "bicycle riding is bound to be attended by serious hazards. These, however, can be minimized by strict adherence to common-sense safety rules. We have compiled the following suggestions with a view to reducing the accident toll which has risen in ratio to increased use of bicycles:

"Obey all traffic signals, signs, and rules. Observance of 'stop' signs is important, because motorists on 'through' streets are unprepared for sudden appearance of bicycles from side streets or highways.

"Ride in single file. There is danger when groups of cyclists ride three or four abreast on heavily traveled roads.

"Keep out of car tracks and ruts. Numerous accidents are due to riders being thrown from bikes in front of oncoming traffic.

"Don't do 'stunts' or 'race' in traffic.

"Don't carry a 'passenger' or permit children on roller-skates to hang on for a ride.

"Always signal intention to make right or left turns.

"Make repairs off the traveled portion of the roadway.

"'Walk' the 'bike' across heavy traffic unless it is controlled by officer or traffic light.

"Don't 'hitch' rides on trucks or other vehicles.

"Always keep brakes and front and rear lights in good operating condition."

Forthcoming Lectures On Christian Science

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The time stated in the notices is that which is in use locally whether daylight-saving or standard. The words "standard time" and "daylight-saving time" are not used in the announcement of lectures.

Australia

Victoria

Malvern (Fifth Church, Melbourne): Malvern Town Hall, 8.15 p. m., Oct. 10.

United States

Illinois

Chicago (Eighteenth Church): Church Auditorium, East Seventy-third Street and Coles Avenue, 8 p. m., Aug. 30.

Iowa

Estherville: City Hall Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 1.

Maine

Rockland: Church Edifice, 3:30 p. m., Aug. 28.

Massachusetts

Ipswich: Methodist Episcopal Church, North Main Street, 8 p. m., Aug. 30.

Michigan

Dowagiac: Central High School Auditorium Main and Parsonage Streets, 8 p. m., Aug. 30.

Minnesota

Fairmont: Nicholas Theater, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 2.

New Hampshire

North Conway: North Conway Theater, Main Street, 3:30 p. m., Aug. 28.

New Jersey

Toms River: Methodist Church, Washington Street and Hooper Avenue, 3:15 p. m., Aug. 28.

New York

Huntington: Auditorium, Central High School, Melville Road, near Jericho Turnpike, South Huntington, 8 p. m., Aug. 28.

Britain May Seek New Approach To Spanish Problem

(Continued from Page 1)

Consequently, if no such ultimatum is given, it means either that they have changed their minds about wanting to withdraw or that they were never in earnest about accepting the British plan. On these grounds observers here blame Rome and Berlin, and especially Rome, more than Burgos for the nature of General Franco's reply.

May Reopen Frontier

One of the immediate consequences of General Franco's note is expected to be the reopening by France of the Pyrenean frontier. While this will not help relations between France and Italy, no serious international repercussions are expected. After all, the French-Spanish frontier has been open before without causing more than grumbles.

The question uppermost in the people's thought here, however, is the effect of the note on Anglo-Italian relations. The Rome agreement, for the negotiation of which Premier Chamberlain dropped Mr. Anthony Eden from the foreign ministry, is now seen to be further from realization than ever, as a "settlement in Spain was prerequisite to making the agreement effective. So now the Opposition is urging the Prime Minister to admit frankly that he was wrong. The Premier is being urged to end the "nonintervention farce," restore to the Spanish Government the right to buy arms, and use the British Navy to prevent General Franco from interfering with British shipping.

All indications today are against Mr. Chamberlain's taking this line. But the nonintervention system again hangs only by a thread. Its money will be exhausted by Oct. 1. Most of its members' patience was exhausted long ago.

Italian Reinforcements

Meanwhile new allegations are heard that Italy is sending fresh reinforcements to Spain, and it is noticed that in his reply over the week end Count Galeazzo Ciano, the Italian Foreign Minister, didn't deny the stories. He merely said that they were not proved. This makes the nonintervention position still more serious.

Nevertheless, it is thought unlikely that Mr. Chamberlain will accept General Franco's note as the knell of nonintervention. One further attempt will be made, it is believed, at least, to keep intervention on the present restricted scale if it cannot be ended altogether.

Hungary

(Continued from Page 1)

the only large Liberal group, has come out emphatically for pro-German policy. Its leader, Dr. Tibor Eckhardt, has just said, "Hungary is passing from a negative to an agressive foreign policy." He pictured Czechoslovak domination of Central Europe as doomed and exclaimed, "If Hungary misses that train now history will never forgive us."

It is to be recalled, too, that the Government's press chief, Dr. Stephan Antal, is now visiting Berlin and Rome in order to study their propaganda methods.

The Hungarian Government has remained silent on the political problems which are expected to be discussed during the Regent's visit to Berlin. It is known, however, that the chief partners of the Rome-Berlin axis would like to make a military ally of the Hungarians. Nor would they be adverse to having Hungary leave the League of Nations, and repudiate the Treaty of Trianon.

One of the things which Berlin and Italy are believed to have offered in return for Hungarian cooperation is protection for the Hungarian minorities in Yugoslavia, Rumania, and Czechoslovakia.

Whether this "protection" would extend to the point of permitting Hungary to realize its post-war ambition of increasing its boundaries to include the Magyars which the peace treaties incorporated in other nations, is problematical.

It is anticipated, however, that regardless of what political consequence arise from the Hungarian visit, a definite effort will be made to further cement the economic relations between Berlin and Budapest.

July Exceeds June In Re-employment

WASHINGTON (AP)—Miss Frances Perkins, United States Secretary of Labor, reported Aug. 20 that for the first time since 1935 public employment offices placed more persons in private jobs in July than during June.

The increase was 1.7 per cent, she said, and placement of persons in public employment decreased 1.5 per cent in the same period.

Gains in the rate of private placements were reported, Miss Perkins disclosed, in 31 states, the largest in the west north central area and in New England.

A favorable contra-seasonal trend in business likewise was reported by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, organization of businessmen.

Discussing September probabilities, the Chamber said some further improvement was almost sure.

Radio Control Needed, But 'Freedom' Claimed

NASHVILLE, Tenn. (AP)—Neville Miller, President of the National Association of Broadcasters, asserted in an address here Aug. 19 the radio industry "needs" Government regulation, but called on the American people to resist any Federal invasion of "freedom of the air."

At one point in his address before graduates of Peabody College, Mr. Miller, a former Mayor of Louisville, Ky., said, "America radio has never been locked to the goose-step of a dictator. Here radio has never stooped to sell hatred; to merchandise prejudice of race or religion, and with your help it never shall."

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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New Charges Made Against Communists

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (AP)—Dr. J. B. Matthews, a witness before the House Un-American Committee, said today Communists were trying to destroy the Democratic Party as a step toward a "Soviet America."

Dr. Matthews, a writer and lecturer, described himself as a former "inside worker" for the Communists.

He told the Committee that it was "the deliberate aim" of the Communists to "disintegrate the Democratic Party by driving a wedge between its so-called 'liberal wing' and its co-called 'conservative wing'."

"Before the Communist Party can hope to advance far toward its revolutionary goal, it understands, and rightly, that there must be a sweeping realignment of political forces in this country," he said.

"That realignment is sought at the price of the very existence of the Democratic Party. Out of the chaos of the Democratic Party's destruction, it is expected that a National Farmer-Labor Party would emerge."

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120 North Main Street
Books—Stationery
Office Supplies
Tel. 186

Metropolitan Coal Co.
PITTSTON AND LEHIGH ANTHRACITE COAL
KING PHILIP AND NEW RIVER SOFT COAL
NEW ENGLAND COKE
CLEERCOAL
2 NO. MAIN ST. PHONE 364

Better Food at Moderate Prices
PRISCILLA GARDEN
Restaurant and Soda Spa
Tel. 2825 43 N. Main Street

Dora's Smart Shop
36 NORTH MAIN STREET
SMARTER CLOTHES
at Lower Prices
JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main St. Concord, N. H.

New Knox Hats for Fall!
Top-notch classics done in felt of superb quality
HARRY G. EMMONS

DOVER

Oil Heat Marches On!
WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
Fuel Engineers
James K. Horne Tel. 933
56 Summer Street

DAERIS
Air-Conditioned Restaurant
MORRILL BLDG. CENTRALLY LOCATED
Excellent Food • Courteous Service
FOUNTAIN SERVICE
WE MAKE OUR ICE CREAM OF THE BEST CREAM

LACONIA

When in the Lake Region Visit
LOUGEE - ROBINSON CO.
Northern New England's Great Furniture Store
We specialize in furnishing summer homes, hotels and camps.
657 Main Street Laconia, N. H.

O'SHEA'S
LACONIA N.H.
DEPARTMENT STORE

MANCHESTER

Green Acres Farm Dairy
Pasteurized and Raw Milk Delivered to Your Door
PHONE 3294
Roadside Stand
Home Made Ice Cream
268 South Mammouth Road

MAE FOGG SHOPPE
Permanent Waving a Specialty
All Branches of Beauty Work
1008 Elm Street Tel. 1140-W

DYER & CHIPMAN
Druggists
The store you will enjoy trading in
Magazines, Toilet Articles, Candies
Soda Fountain.
797 ELM STREET

W. E. DUNBAR SON
Coal Wood Coke
Farm Machinery Feed Store Cement
GULF FUEL AND RANGE OIL
READING COAL
1107 ELM STREET PHONE 452
632 MASSABESIC ST. PHONE 453

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER
(Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3447-J daily
9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

A Lesson for Mother
School Bells will call your youngster off to learning soon now. So it's off to Leavitt's first for clothes at a big saving.
LEAVITT'S
The Leavitt Co.

ELECTRICAL Contractors Appliances
Call Phone 667 or Come In!
A. L. FRANKS & CO.
1196 Elm Street

Back to School
Girls and Boys
Dresses—Suits and all the trimmings.
Always ready with the new and smart.
JAMES W. HILL CO.

PURITAN OIL CO.
MANCHESTER AND PINE STREETS
Gasoline—Motor Oils
Range and Fuel Oils
Your Patronage Solicited
TELEPHONE 6330

NASHUA

HARDY GREENHOUSES
Hudson, N. H. Tel. 2424-M
and
Milford, N. H. South St. Tel. 299
We telegraph flowers

A New and Finer Avard's For Your Convenience
A presentation of assured interest to Men. Young Men and Boys aged from 10 to 20—who enjoy the niceties and many advantages of choice Exclusive Clothing and Haberdashery—at Popular Prices.
AVARD'S
161 MAIN STREET

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT

The Century Store
WILLIAM LEYS
DRY GOODS COMPANY
Telephone 2100 135-137 Thames St.

Phone
4000
TOWN 35c TAXI
"Every Driver an Escort"
Office 156 Bellevue Avenue

William B. Scott & Co., Inc.
Hardware, Paints, Oils, Glass, Brushes, Garden and Greenhouse Supplies
Sole Agents for Coldwell Lawn Mowers
3 and 10 BROADWAY Telephone 1048

Newport Fruit Shops
Fruits, Vegetables and Groceries
French Ice Cream
Louis Sherry and Bagatelle Candies
Mirror Mints
Casino Block *Tel. 4003*

Quaker Hill Tea Porch
Luncheon Tea Supper
CLOSED SUNDAYS
Route 138
Tel. Portsmouth 6

EDWARD C. WALSH
Housewares
China and Glass Gift Furniture
Stove Repairs Furniture Rugs
30-32 MARLBOROUGH STREET
Telephone 758

The Aquidneck National Bank of Newport
Offices:
286 Thames St. and 38 Washington Sq.
INNES
NEWPORT TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE
29 Marlborough St.
Tel. 1870
Office Supplies

WICKFORD

The Wickford Garage
SUNOCO TYDOL
TEXAS ESSO
GREASING WASHING
Spotless Rest Rooms
Dock and Water Front Service
"At the Bridge" Wickford, R. I.

VERMONT

BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oils
Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

VIRGINIA

NEWPORT NEWS

SAVE in the AUGUST FUR SALE
NACHMAN'S
32 and Washington Avenue

SEE NEXT PAGE

VIRGINIA

NORFOLK

Modern Food Markets
PENDER'S
Stores Conveniently Located Throughout Va. and N. C.

Quality Furniture at Popular Prices
Willis
Granby Street, Corner Main

W. C. Swartz Co., Inc.
ADVANCE SHOWING
College and Town Fashions
The smartest modes . . . dresses, coats, hats and accessories . . . for misses, young women and matrons. Norfolk's largest department store with wider selections and best possible values.

RICHMOND

BROOKS SHOE STORE
YOUR HUMPTY DUMPTY SHOPPE
4 Doors West of Byrd Theatre. Dial 4-9927
Shoes for the Entire Family
THE JARMAN
"FRIENDLY"
SHOE
for Men

The Ewart Cafeterias
112-113 NORTH FIFTH STREET
112-114 Market St. Norfolk, Va. — 822 13th St., N. W. Washington, D. C.
Excellent Food at Moderate Prices

F. W. DABNEY & CO.
Broad at Fifth
ARCH-PRESERVER SHOES
for Men
ENNA JETTICK { 5.00 / 6.00 }
for Women
"You need no longer be told that you have an expensive foot"

ROANOKE

MAGIC CITY LAUNDRY, Inc.
"At Memorial Bridge"
Dial 8111 — Roanoke, Va.

MILK BUTTER ICE CREAM
Clover Creamery Co., Inc.
ROANOKE, VA.

WEST VIRGINIA

HUNTINGTON

The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.
HUNTINGTON'S
Oldest and Largest Department Store
927 Third Avenue — Phone 7101

Princess
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Millinery
911 THIRD AVENUE

Bradshaw-Diehl
Corner 3 Ave. and 10 St. — Phone 4111
Huntington's Modern Department Store

Rich Milk
Cream
Dairy Products
Kennedy Dairy Co.
1401 8th Avenue
Phone 8112

Canada

ALBERTA

CALGARY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Calgary M 2866
9:00 a. m.-5:00 p. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Hudson's Bay Company

SEE a world of GIFTS at the BAY

We've corralled the world's finest gifts at Bay prices.

ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers, Cleaners, Dyers
Try Our "Thrifty Service"
6c per pound
PHONE R-2051
730 2ND AVE., WEST — Calgary

Milk—Cream—Buttermilk
Hail Driver or Phone M 4686
UNION MILK CO., Ltd.
"Union" Is Strength

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

ALBERTA

CALGARY (Continued)

JENKINS' GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"

EDMONTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 81515
9 to 12 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Downtown Prices At Your Door
SAFEWAY STORES
DISTRIBUTION WITHOUT WASTE

Edmonton's Quality Furniture Store
NATIONAL HOME FURNISHERS LTD.
9936 Jasper Avenue — Edmonton

Edmonton's Leading Shoe Store
Quality Shoes That Are New
X-Ray fitting on all purchases
Sterling Shoes Ltd.
10150 Jasper Avenue — Edmonton

It is not so much what you pay—as what you GET for the price you pay.
JOHNSTONE WALKER LIMITED

LAMB BROS.
"Shoemakers Since Boyhood"
We pay return postage on all repair work mailed to us if over $1.00
10505 Jasper Avenue — Edmonton

Hudson's Bay Company
Do you live in the country? For greater satisfaction and service, Mail orders filled at the "Bay."

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 92-912
10 to 12 a. m., daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Hudson's Bay Company
Incorporated 2nd May, 1670
AIRFLIGHT GOLF BALLS
Dependable for distance, accuracy, durability. Made expressly for the "Bay" by a leading manufacturer.
3 for $1
Sporting Goods, Main Floor
THE "BAY"
Red & White Chain Stores
Preference given to Made-in-Canada goods. Operated co-operatively. Sponsored and operated in Western Canada by
Western Grocers Limited
Head Office, Winnipeg, Canada

Shoes from AFFLECKS
Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes
Manager, STAN WESTMACOTT
319 Portage Avenue

ST. BONIFACE CREAMERY
MILK CREAM BUTTER
Phone 201 114
A. W. Butler, *Sales Manager*

SANITONE EXPERTS
QUINTON DYE WORKS LIMITED
Phone 42 361
CLEANERS, DYERS, FURRIERS

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Home Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk, Powdered Buttermilk.
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT
London, Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor, Kitchener, St. Catharines, Peterborough, Brantford, Chatham, Stratford, Sarnia, Guelph, Woodstock, Elmira, Lucknow, North Bay, Sudbury, Cayuga, Cargill

ONTARIO

HAMILTON (Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 2-3320
9 a. m.-6 p. m. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MORRIS
Gift & Leather Shop Ltd.
LADIES' HAND BAGS and TRAVELLING GOODS, etc.
97 KING STREET EAST
Directly Opp. Connaught Hotel

ONTARIO

LONDON

For information regarding local and national advertisers Tel. Fairmont 218
Hours: 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"SUPERTEST"
TRADE MARK
Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD.

Phone Our Service Stations
re-guaranteed DOMINION TIRES for all motor cars. Prices, trade-in *allowances* and our *service* will please you.
Wonderful THREE Combination

PARKLEY CLOTHES
Canada's Finest High Grade Suits and Overcoats made to your order.
Sold by
CUMMING
The Clothier
LONDON. STRATFORD. GALT

AYLMER LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANERS
Try Our Thrifty Service
All flat work finished.
Shirts with This Service, 10c each
487 Richmond Street — Met 5100

Ontario Furniture, Ltd.
HOMEFURNISHERS
For forty years this store has been recognized as *the Furniture House of Western Ontario*
228-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met 1175

Middlesex Motors, Ltd.
65 EMPLOYEES
of which the majority have been with us since we commenced business 16 years ago. You can have confidence in our service.
Ford
Met. 1840 — 447 Talbot at Queens Ave.

For Delicious Food
in Cool Comfort
Stop at Our Cafeteria
Smallman & Ingram Limited

OTTAWA

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 6-6934-J
—9 to 12 daily, except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PRODUCERS DAIRY
MILK
CREAM
ICE CREAM
BUTTER
Phone 2-4281

The label of good shopping value
Fisher
The Shop of Fashion Craft
Burberry overcoats and other fine winter clothing for men. A lively boys' department.
110-112 SPARKS STREET

"Character Clothes for Women"
Nu Vogue Limited
50 Sparks Street — 2-6008

Maxwell's *Hairdressers*
133 Sparks Street — 2-3773
78 Bank Street — 2-4702

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO., LTD.
invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for
The Ottawa Evening Citizen

Masson's
R. Masson & Son Limited
FINE SHOES and HOSIERY

TORONTO

For information regarding local and national advertisers, telephone Howard 7252
Hours: 1-5 p. m. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

STOP & SHOP
Choice Meats, Fruits and Vegetables, Quality Groceries
Cash and Carry

Miss Puritan Says:
Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
Call me at KINGSDALE 5171
Puritan Laundress & Drycleaning Service
992 BRUNSWICK AVENUE

DONLANDS DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
Phone
Head Office — North End
Ge 1145 — MO 1179

ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

THRIFTY SERVICE
All the flat work including small doilies and handkerchiefs are hand ironed ready for use—wearing apparel sent home damp for you to iron at home.
LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

Always Ask for
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

Acme Farmers Dairy, Ltd.

Milk, Cream
Butter
Ice Cream
Eggs
Midway 3541

Pictures and FRAMING
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
THE RIPPON ART
490 BLOOR STREET W.

Ellen Bradley's Grill
7 Adelaide East
FOR BREAKFAST, LUNCH OR DINNER AND BANQUETS

The Stoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

Madamoiselle Mignon Beauty Salon
LYndhurst 6962
256½ Runnymede Road
Your Patronage Is Solicited

DOAN
COAL COMPANY LIMITED
COAL — COKE
LL. 3131

E. W. LANCASTER CO. LIMITED
MOVING & STORAGE
Highway License for Canada and U. S. A., Eliminating Transfer en Route
496 GLADSTONE AVE. — LO 5400
NIGHTS—LA. 8945

Good Shoes for All Occasions
AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORE, Ltd.
106 YONGE STREET — TORONTO

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

MONTREAL (Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Wilbank 3636
9 A. M.-5 P. M., Daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Simpson's
AUGUST
"All Star" Sale of
FUR AND FUR-TRIMMED COATS
At Genuine Savings of
10% to 20%
- New York and Paris inspired styles.
- Luxurious hand picked furs.
- The finest of imported woollens.
- Ask about the "3 ways to buy".

THE ROBERT SIMPSON MONTREAL LIMITED

FAMOUS GUARANTEED FURS
Every garment bears Lazare's two guarantees—one for long, satisfactory wear, and the other for lowest possible prices.
LAZARE'S
& CO LTD
1454 PEEL STREET
Opp. Mount Royal Hotel

Montreal's Own Store Since 1843
HAS BEEN WELCOMING AMERICAN VISITORS FOR OVER 95 YEARS
We have much to interest you in fine British and European imports, including English China, and other lines peculiar to the Dominion, such as Murray Bay and Hudson's Bay Blankets.
HENRY MORGAN & CO. Limited

Dechaux
FULL SHADE BRIGHTER CLEANING
for EVERYTHING
DYERS
UPHOLSTERERS
FURRIERS
FRONTENAC 3331
Dechaux Freres Ltée—Montreal

THRIFT-STOP-SHOP
Meats
Groceries
Fruits, Vegetables
Use the Phone—We Deliver

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED
1111 St. Catherine West
FOOTWEAR
Moderately Priced
from $3.00 to $7.50
Hosiery—69c and 75c

BUTTERNUT LODGE
STE. ROSE BOULEVARD
WEST STE. ROSE, QUE.
BREAKFAST — TEA
LUNCHEON — DINNER
Recommended by Auto Clubs
Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Nourse, Proprietors — Phone: St. Eustache 609-12

SASKATCHEWAN

SASKATOON

Purity
Milk, Butter
Ice Cream
PURITY DAIRY PRODUCTS LTD.
PHONE 5551 — 731 BROADWAY

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/- a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, Clarence House, 6, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.
Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

LONDON, LEXHAM HALL
42, Lexham Gardens, W. 8. Western 1201
Commander S. H. Morres, R. N., Resident Proprietor. Large, sunny rooms. Quiet. Modern appointments.

KENSINGTON, LONDON, W.
A charming guest house, beside Kensington Gardens; every comfort, an elegant cooking; inclusive terms from 3 gns. a week. Proprietress, 19, Prince of Wales Terrace, W. 8. (Phone Western 5021).

ENGLAND

LONDON

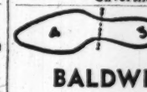
LONDON (Continued)

Charles H. Baber
The Pioneer of the
"Heel to Ball"
Method of Shoe Fitting
Holds the Largest Collection of
American and Canadian Shoes
in All Widths, in LONDON
Always at Your Service To Fit Your Feet
LANGHAM HOUSE
Upper Regent St. W. 1. Nr. Queens Hall.
CHARLES H. BABER LTD.

LESLEY, LAY & LESLEY
TAILORS
AND
BREECHES MAKERS
23, BUCKLERSBURY.
3 door from Mansion House
QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, E.C.4.
PHONE, CITY 3930

PERSONAL ATTENTION
VERITY PRESS
AGENDA PAPERS
REPORTS PROSPECTUSES
BALANCE SHEETS
BISHOPSGATE 7473
205 HACKNEY ROAD, E.2

INSURANCE
Let
STANLEY J. PETTINGALL
INSURANCE BROKER
Take Care of All Your Insurance Problems
½ Gracechurch St., London
(by appointment)
Station Approach, Chingford, E. 4
Silverthorn 2018/9



The diagram of the K Plus Fitting being the Outline of Comfort.
BALDWIN SMITH
241 Regent Street — 103 Cheapside
K Shoe Specialist

THE LITTLE CAKE SHOP
HOME MADE CAKES, FRUIT and MEAT PIES, SAVOURIES
Luncheons and Teas
167 George Street, Edgware Road, W. 1

Dilleys Dairies
HIGH-CLASS DAIRY PRODUCE
Special terms to Restaurants and Hotels.
2 Old Queen Street
Whitehall 8538 — WESTMINSTER, S. W. 1

E. RICHOUX
58, Baker St., W. 1 — Welbeck 3732
Chocolates, Confiserie, Marrons Glaces, Wedding and Birthday Cakes, Ices, Dinner Sweets. Fancy Boxes for presents. Light Luncheons and Teas.

LONDON GARDENS
Flowers for All Occasions
118 Knightsbridge, S. W. 1 — Ken. 7288
84 Brompton Road, S. W. 3 — Ken. 7288
17 Church St., W. 8 — Wes. 7785
1 Lenthal Place, S. W. 7 — Ken. 7288
CABLES: LONDOGARDA

F. WARREN & CO'S GUARANTEED
COALS
PHONES EUSTON 4245 ETC.
DRAYTON HOUSE GORDON STREET W.C.1.
(Facing Euston Station)

THURLEIGH COURT
Nightingale Lane, Clapham Common
Flats of latest design from £95 p. a. 3 and 4 rooms, kitchen and bathroom
Central heating, hot water, refrigerators. Secluded, yet only 20 mins. City and West End. Frequent tube, bus and tram services.
Apply letting office in the building.

"A Bargain in Every Purchase"
is the slogan adopted by
Bradley & Perrins Ltd.
who supply only the best and most reliable goods at moderate prices. General Fancy and Furnishing Drapers, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367 and 369 Harrow Road, Paddington, London, W. 9.

REMOVALS
If you want a trouble-free removal at moderate cost or absolutely safe storage go to a firm with nearly 90 years' experience.
BISHOP & SONS
Depositories Ltd.
10 & 12 Belgrade Rd., S.W. 1 Victoria 0532
Special service to Scotland

LONDON, N.—Muswell Hill

Sports Wear in Large Sizes
Mde. Leighton
E. W. ELLIOTT
2 and 3 Victoria Parade, N. 10
Tudor 1391
Agent for "Braemar" Knitwear

LONDON N. W. Golders Green

For Everything
that is practical and inexpensive go to
Timothy Whites
The Reliable Household Stores
57 Golders Green Road, N. W. 11

LONDON N. W.—Hampstead

Beautiful *Fabrics* for CURTAINS AND LOOSE COVERS

Admirable range of artistic materials for Curtains and Loose Covers, including many interesting new designs in a wide variety of attractive colourings.
BOWEN & MALLON
133-137 Finchley Road, N. W. 3

ENGLAND

LONDON E.—Leytonstone

SWIM SUITS COTTON FROCKS *and every other* **Holiday Requisite**
in a variety of designs, styles, colours and prices
BEARMANS
HIGH RD., LEYTONSTONE
Tel: LEYtonstone 1131-6

Phone LEYtonstone 2947
PERMANENT WAVING
F. H. HOLNESS
Ladies' and Children's Hairdresser
855a HIGH ROAD
Hours 9-7 (inc. Thurs.) Sat. 9-1

LONDON E.—Woodford

STREAMLINE Cleaners
SAME DAY SERVICE
25 WOODFORD PARADE, HIGH ROAD SOUTH WOODFORD Tel. WANstead 3329
and at 104 High Road, Loughton
(Opp. Crown Hotel) Tel.: Loughton 123
We Collect and Deliver

W. G. MUMFORD
The Noted Stores for
GROCERY *and* PROVISIONS
8 Station Parade, Snaresbrook — Tel. Wanstead 4180
169 High Road, Woodford Green — Tel. BUCkhurst 0184
26 Broadway, Woodford Green — Tel. BUCkhurst 0053

LONDON, S. E. Dulwich Village

ANNIE GOSNEY
94 DULWICH VILLAGE, LONDON, S. E. 21
Specialists in
- Babylinen
- Corsets
- Hosiery
- Underwear

Agent for "Chilprufe"

LONDON S. E. West Norwood

Furniture Removed from England to Anywhere on Earth
SHIPPING Days STORING
Modern Home Furnishers
WEST NORWOOD, LONDON, S. E. 27
Phone GIPsy Hill 1155

LONDON, S. W. Putney District and Barnes

Adlards Motors Ltd.
Buy Your Car Where You Can Obtain Service
Day and Night Repairs
RESTAURANT
3 Keswick Road, Putney
Phone PUTNEY 333-4-5

NUTTING & SONS
High Class Grocery and Provisions
4 Medfield Street, S. W. 15
Phone PUTney 0361
Chocolates and Confectionery at 4 Medfield Street
ROEHAMPTON

LONDON W.—Ealing

The Personal Firm for the Best
MILK and DAIRY SERVICE
HORNBY & CLARKE Limited
Licensed Producers of CERTIFIED Milk
11 Station Parade, Ealing Common, W.
Telephone ACORN 2814
and at PUTNEY, BARNES, SHEEN, RICHMOND

Just the Laundry for You
The Ealing Hygienic Laundry
FELIX ROAD, EALING
Telephone Ealing 0223
De Luxe Service and Household
2/3 Per Dozen Service

Ireland

DUBLIN

PIM BROTHERS LTD
One of Ireland's Better Stores
Reliable and Up-to-Date Goods
Moderately Priced
Beautiful Irish Linens and Laces
Smart Clothes for Men and Boys
Ready-to-Wear or Made to Measure as preferred
87 Years of Honest Trading
PIM BROTHERS LTD., GEORGE'S ST.

Lowest Cash Prices
At Lee's combined with most reliable values for Drapery, Outfitting, Millinery, Footwear, Furniture.
Edward Lee & Co., Ltd.
DUBLIN, RATHMINES
DUN LAOGHAIRE, BRAY

Switzer's
FURNITURE and CARPETS
Attractive selection at very reasonable prices
SWITZER & CO., LTD.
Grafton Street, Dublin

Pictures & Picture Framing
The **Victor Waddington Galleries**
28 South Anne Street... Dublin
PHONE 44563

For House Furnishing Removals and Cleaning
ANDERSON, STANFORD & RIDGEWAY (1929) LTD.
5 Dawson St., Dublin Phones 44712-3

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

ENGLAND

LONDON (Continued)

COURIERS

LONDON—Owner-driver, sightseeing, country runs, shopping. Ford 8. 5/- hour, 3/6d. mile. Prohibber 4897. 4 Courtfield Gardens, S. W. 5.

VISITORS to England—Engage a reliable guide for sightseeing, London, Windsor, Shakespeare Country; moderate terms; Enterprise 1869. Rogers, 80 The Limes Avenue, New Southgate, London, N. 11.

ELOCUTION

FLUENT speaking taught simply—Speakers' Academy, 7 Princes St., Hanover Square, London, W. MAYFAIR 3163.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

SECRETARIAL staff: reliable permanent or temporary supplies; introductions free to employers, H. CRAIG-KELLY LTD., 20 Moorgate, London, E. C. 2. Met. 3180.

The Cadogan-Wakeman Agency
(Miss White) 16 Elizabeth St., London, S. W. 1
Tel. Sloane 2081. Open daily 10-5:30. Sat. 10-12

FLATLETS

LONDON, Ealing—Modern Service Flatlets with kitchenettes from 28/-; meals as desired. "Compton," 13 Cremield Road, W. 5. Acorn 1889.

FLATS TO LET

LONDON, near St. James' Park—Sunny one-roomed modern flat; furnished, self-contained, central heating, porter, restaurant, lift; would let for 3 months or longer; daily help if required. Box W-1130, BCM/CSM, London.

LONDON, St. Johns Wood—Unique flat, attractively furnished, with all modern conveniences; 2 reception, 1 bedroom and maid's room, garage; quiet, convenient for buses, etc.; vacant middle September. Box W-825, BCM/CSM, London.

LONDON, Hurlingham, S. W.—Attractively furnished corner flat, September-January; lovely view; seven rooms, all facing Thames; two bathrooms; latest modern conveniences; excellent cook-housekeeper available; terms by arrangement. Phone Renown 3071 or write Box W-1127, BCM/CSM, London.

FOR SALE MISCELLANEOUS

PARTITION (glass and wood) with door, for sale, 12 ft. 6 in. x 6 ft. 6 in. Box W-1138, BCM/CSM, London.

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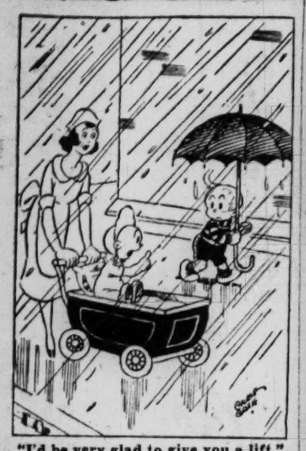


"I'd be very glad to give you a lift."

In Lighter Vein

Virtue and Pot Roast

Mrs. Nellie Tayloe Ross, director of the United States Mint, said in Washington:

"The compliments a husband pays are sensible and truthful, but some times they are less pleasing to his wife than the ones he used to pay her when they were sweethearts.

"A husband was so delighted one evening with the pot roast his wife had cooked for him that he said, as he filled up his plate again:

"'Darling, I think I'll call you by the beautiful name of Virtue.'

"'Yes, for virtue is its own reward,' she answered in a tired voice. 'I cook and wash and iron and sweep and clean and do all the housework for you without getting any wages.'"—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Somesense Rhymes

Republicans determined are
To G-O-Places the next term
Of Congress—so they've hitched their star
To streamlined Grand Old Pachyderm.

Suspicious

Widow Williams bent industriously over her washtub as she listened to the polite conversation of a man friend. Before long he started turning the talk round to matrimony, winding up with a proposal of marriage.

"Are you quite sure that you love me?" asked the widow, pausing to wring out a towel. "Are you telling me the truth?"

The man vowed that of course he loved her.

For a few momments nothing more was said. Then suddenly the widow raised her head again from the tub.

"You haven't lost your job, have you?" she asked.—Answers.

That Man Again

Overheard (in an air line ticket office):

"But this ticket says Miami and I want to go to Minneapolis!"

"You'll get to Minneapolis all right. Pay no attention to what the ticket says. We mark them that way when our Mr. Corrigan flies Trip No. 7."—June Provines in Chicago Tribune.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

Here's an easy one to start the week. A quotation by Beatrice Harraden.

"EG E SYZY ABC E SBCDF HBI SBZZA. KCJI LNOY CQ ABCZ LEHF, IB FB RYIIYZ, STYH ABC UYI NHBITYZ VTNHVY, NHF RY VBHIYHI SEIT ITNI."

Ten Hidden Flowers

The names of 10 flowers are hidden in the square below. These names read horizontally and vertically—not diagonally—one letter at a time.

P E T U L U M
A O N N I P I
N S Y R A I N
D E L D S T E
R U P U H L R
O S H I N I U
M E L O X A M

Letter Juggling

Two different 6-letter words may be formed from the 6 letters given below. Use all 6 letters in each word:

A I N R S T

A Bit of Division

Divide 240 into 2 parts, so that twice the larger part exceeds 5 times the smaller by 10.

Fun With Synonyms

More words and their synonyms to start off the week:

1	skillful	insignificant
2	inconvenient	sinewy
3	deficient	proficient
4	wiry	submissive
5	unimportant	considerate
6	moist	incomplete
7	incombustible	difficult
8	moderate	humid
9	obedient	fireproof
10	obliging	temperate

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Babes in the Woods

Monitor Camera Club from Alice Bryant, New Rochelle, N. Y.

Vocations

Practical Keepsakes

After learning from a magazine article a simple and easy way to make plaster-of-Paris casts of children's hands and feet, a young woman put her knowledge to profitable use.

She found a quick demand for her reproductions of dimpled hands and feet, first among the parents of neighborhood children, and now among a steadily widening circle of customers, who pay her well for her casts.

Some parents find practical use for the reproductions as paper weights or art objects, especially after they have been "bronzed" or finished in some other attractive way.—H. P. G., Los Angeles.

What They Say

No Paradox

"Revolutionary uprisings are usually the result of moral let-downs."—Ralph W. Sockman, D.D.

The Best Teacher

"A little experience often upsets a lot of theory."—William Feather.

Quotation for Today

CHARITY draws down a blessing on the charitable.—LE SAGE.

Did You Ever Wonder

If a Comet Is a Star With a Tail?

The word "comet" is from the Greek *kometes*, meaning "long-haired," and many persons think of comets merely as stars with tails. This conception could scarcely be more erroneous, for comets are not stars, nor do they always have tails. Indeed, the word "tail" is itself misleading, if by that we mean something streaming out behind the comet in its flight.

Stars are extremely distant luminous celestial bodies, on the same order as our sun. Comets, on the other hand, are very tenuous members of our own little solar system, having orbits around Old Sol, similar to those of the earth and the planets.

Comets have three general characteristics: (1) a nucleus (a bright starlike spot made up of a cluster of meteors) which may vary in diameter from 100 to thousands of miles; (2) a coma or haze surrounding the nucleus, the coma being perhaps from 10,000 to 100,000 miles in diameter; (3) a tail or streamer of light, which may be as much as 100,000,000 miles long.

A peculiar thing about comets is that the tail is not formed until the comet reaches the astronomical neighborhood of the sun. In its path or orbit round the sun, the comet begins to develop a tail as it approaches the sun, the tail increasing in brightness and length with the increasing nearness to the sun. During the approach, the tail behaves more or less normally, tending to trail along after the comet.

But after the comet has passed the point of nearest approach to the sun and begins to recede, the tail "turns tail" (so to speak) and precedes the fleeting comet, gradually dwindling with the increasing distance from the sun until it disappears altogether. Thus, in general, the comet's head always points toward the sun, and the tail streams out away from the sun, regardless of the direction in which the comet is moving.

A study of the tails of comets shows that they are acted upon by a repulsive force, apparently originating in the sun, which is frequently stronger than the gravitational force. Two suggestions as to the nature of this repulsive force are: (1) the pressure of light, and (2) electrical repulsion of the sun's energy.

This repulsive force drives a stream of extremely fine and widely scattered dust particles away from the comet's head. The tail thus formed is so extremely tenuous that even though millions of miles of it may come between us and the faintest stars, the star light is still plainly visible and practically undimmed.

W. P. Keasbey

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided for the exclusive use of The Christian Science Monitor by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Boyer, Charles (shärl bwä'-yā')—Stage and screen actor.

Kallio, Kyösti (kyû'-sti käl'-lyô)—President of Finland.

Loktionov, Gen. A. D. (läk-tyô-ô'-nôf)—In charge of Russian air forces.

Rossi, Angelo J. (ăn'-jĕ-lō rŏs'-ĭ)—Mayor of San Francisco.

Shiva Temple (shē'-vä)—Jagged plateau in Grand Canyon which is the scene of exploration by natural scientists.

Tass (täs)—The Russian official news agency.

Voroshiloff, Marshal K. S. (vä-rä'-shē'-lôf) — Russian Commissar of Defense.

Vuillemin, Gen. Victor (vēk'-tôr' vwē'-y'-măN') — Chief of France's Air Force General Staff.

Yoshida, Shigeru (shĭng'-gĕ-rōō yō'-shi-dä) — Japanese Ambassador to Great Britain.

Rojo, Vicente (vē-thĕn'-tā rō'-hō) — Chief of Staff of Spanish Government's central army.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Haifa (hī'-fä)—Town in Palestine.

Hawaii (hä-wī'-ē)—Largest of the Hawaiian Islands.

Los Angeles (lōs ăng'-gĕl-ēs)—Metropolis of Southern California.

Sakhalin (sä'-kä-lēn')—Island in the Pacific, northern portion belonging to Russia and southern portion to Japan.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ārm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ēvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; ice, ĭll, charĭty; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sōft, cŏnnect; fōod, fŏot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menû; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; x=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

Odds and Ends

Food Values

According to the research department of N. W. Ayer, if you bought the foods in a quart of milk separately at a chemist's, he would have to charge you more than $44 for them.

Liquid Helium

It requires the intense cold of a few degrees above absolute zero to turn helium gas into a liquid.

"Woman"

"Well, I think I'll now go and dress up a bit for dinner."

De Telegraf, Amsterdam
"Well, I think I'll now go and undress a bit for a swim."

Daily Anecdote

Remembered

An American who had heard much of Robert Murray McCheyne stopped at the saintly minister's native Dundee, Scotland, during a visit, and interviewed an elderly man who he hoped could give him some personal reminiscences of the great divine.

"Can you tell me some of the texts of McCheyne's great sermons?" he asked.

"I don't remember," replied the man.

"Then can you tell me something he said, some striking remark he made?"

The other shook his head.

Deeply disappointed, the American cried, "Can you tell me anything about him at all?"

The man smiled. "That's a different question," he replied. "One day when I was a laddie playing by the roadside Robert Murray McCheyne came along and, laying his hand upon my head, said: 'Jamie, I have visited your poor sister. I am glad to see her and help her all I can.' He hesitated a moment and then added: 'And, Jamie, I am very much concerned about your soul.' I have forgotten his texts and grand sermons, sir, but I can still feel the tremble o' his hand and see the tear in his e'e."

Sweet Silence

Silence when nothing need be said, is the eloquence of discretion.—Bovee.

Brevities

Punch ⊙: "Where does the cinema organist go when he sinks out of sight?" asks a correspondent. We're not vindictive. As far as we are concerned he just sinks out of sight.

Humorist: An American housewife handcuffed her maid each night. In this country methods of persuading servants to stay don't go much farther than radio in the kitchen.

What Makes It Run?

Monitor Camera Club from June De Bella, San Jose, Calif.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Reward

Baton Rouge, La.

When the foreman of a certain department in an industrial organization passed on unexpectedly, it was generally supposed that his assistant would be named to fill the vacancy. But it didn't turn out that way.

The general superintendent, feeling that the assistant foreman was too young for the job ahead, gave the job to another foreman, transferred from another department.

The assistant foreman's first reaction to the disappointment was one of bitterness and jealousy toward the man who had been given the direction of the department; but before he did any actual "bucking" against the new foreman, something prompted him to think the matter over and decide what was to be gained by such a course.

The assistant foreman decided, happily, that he had more to gain by helping the new foreman to make good than otherwise; for if the new foreman made good, he reasoned, he might be promoted to another position, leaving the department supervisor's job vacant a second time.

Accordingly, the assistant foreman worked harder than ever to help his superior make the department a success. And within a year the new foreman was transferred to another department—after he had recommended the assistant foreman so highly that the general superintendent willingly placed him in charge of the department.

Parliamentary Practice

Conducted by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

The Vote on Board

Question: The Religious Corporations Law of the State of New York reads in part: "In case of a tie vote at a meeting of the trustees, the presiding officer of such meeting shall, notwithstanding that he had voted once, have an additional casting vote."

At a recent meeting of our board of six members, an important question came up. The chairman stated that a ballot vote would be taken, and this was incorporated in the motion. The first ballot was a tie, three and three. Another ballot showed the same result. On the third ballot, two were in favor and four opposed. The motion was declared lost.

(a) Was the chairman right in stating that the vote would be by ballot?

(b) Was it permissible for the chairman not to cast the deciding vote? Could he be compelled to vote again?

(c) May further action be taken at this time? If so, may the clerk put it on the order of business or must it be brought up by motion?

(d) May a member who opposed the motion bring it up, or must it be brought up by one who voted for it?

Answer: (a) The chairman could not specify that the vote would be taken by ballot unless the board approved that procedure, either by a majority vote or by general consent. Evidently there was no objection, since it is stated that the ballot method of voting was included in the motion, although it is not plain how this could be done. Obviously, the method of voting would have to be agreed on in advance. Probably the chairman assumed general consent to the procedure, and in the absence of objection was perhaps justified in the assumption, although he should plainly ask first if there was objection.

(b) In ordinary procedure, a tie vote is a lost vote, and under ordinary rules the motion would have been properly declared lost after the first ballot. The passage in the Religious Corporations Law would indicate that in New York this general rule is set aside and a tie vote is inconclusive. Even so, should the chairman be opposed to the motion, the effect of the casting vote would be the same. Thus, the only advantage of the casting vote allowed to the chairman by the law would be on a question which the chairman favored. In the situation described, the failure of the chairman to exercise his privilege of voting twice indicated either that he was ignorant of the law or that he was opposed to the motion.

(c) Since the motion was lost, there seems no reason why it may not be renewed at a subsequent meeting. Or, it may be brought up again by a motion to reconsider the vote which in a committee is allowed any time. The clerk would have no authority to put it on the order of business.

(d) Anyone may renew the motion. If a motion to reconsider is made, it must be made by one who voted with the prevailing side,—in this case, the negative. (See Robert's Rules of Order, pages 165 and 213.)

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: "If I were you I would not worry. Just make up your mind to do better when you get another chance, and be content with that."

Ten Hidden Flowers: Petunia, peony, pansy, tulip, lupin, delphinium, phlox, rose, aster, dahlia.

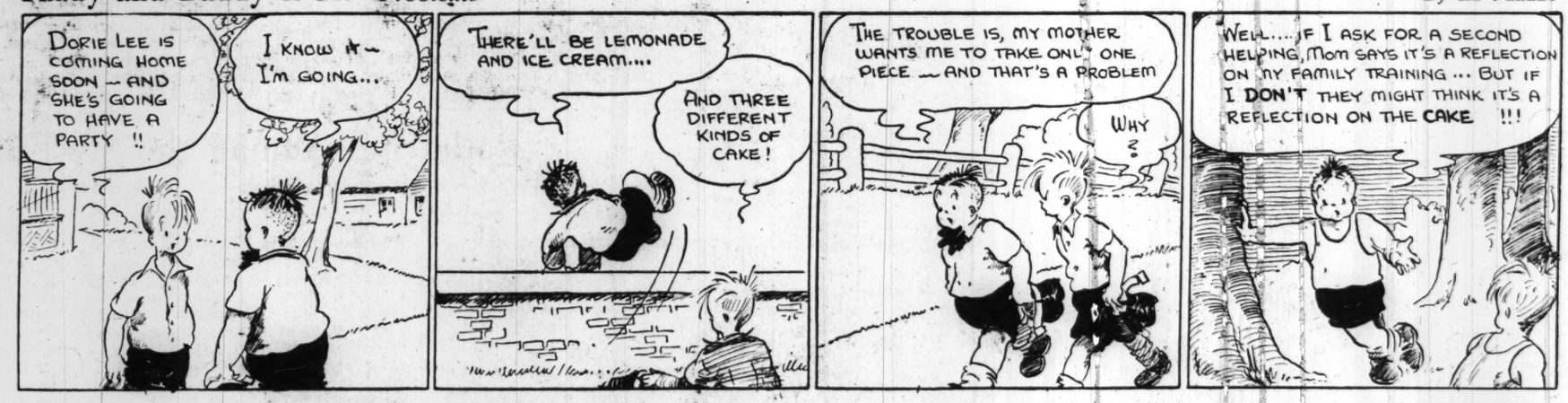
Letter Juggling: Strain, trains.

A Bit of Division: 67—1/7 and 173—6/7.

Fun With Synonyms: Skillful—proficient; inconvenient—difficult; deficient — incomplete; wiry—sinewy; unimportant—insignificant; moist—humid; incombustible—fireproof; moderate—temperate; obedient—submissive; obliging—considerate.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Problems*

By LE PELLEY


DORIE LEE IS COMING HOME SOON — AND SHE'S GOING TO HAVE A PARTY !!
I KNOW IT — I'm GOING...
THERE'LL BE LEMONADE AND ICE CREAM....
AND THREE DIFFERENT KINDS OF CAKE!
THE TROUBLE IS, MY MOTHER WANTS ME TO TAKE ONLY ONE PIECE — AND THAT'S A PROBLEM
WHY?
WELL....IF I ASK FOR A SECOND HELPING, MOM SAYS IT'S A REFLECTION ON MY FAMILY TRAINING ... BUT IF I DON'T THEY MIGHT THINK IT'S A REFLECTION ON THE CAKE !!!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*On Their Way*

By CARMACK

Whew! After we had been traveling an hour or so I began to wonder if I hadn't made a mistake in going on this camping trip with Jimmie and the Boss -
But it wasn't long before they stopped in a nice shady spot for a good rest -
And after that we came to several long hills that slowed them up quite a bit -
So I guess I'll be able to keep up with them all right -

The Adventures of Waddles—*Oh, Well, That's Different!*

By THE HAGERS

WADDLES, I'M IMPOLITE I KNOW; I'M GLAD TO SEE FITZ-MAURICE GO."
I SAID, "I'VE ALWAYS THOUGHT HIM FINE." JUST THEN FITZ-MAURICE MADE A SIGN
WHICH TINY QUICKLY ANSWERED BACK. "ARE YOU," HE CRIED, "A DELTA QUACK?"
"I'M A BROTHER FROM OLD MALLARD U.— THE CLASS OF 1922!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, AUGUST 22, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The President Was Right

A PRIME requirement of good diplomacy is accuracy. The statesman who faithfully presents the purposes of his country as indicated by its interests and opinions renders a genuine service to good relations among the nations. It seems to us that President Roosevelt performed such a service in his speech at Kingston, Ontario. We believe he expressed accurately the interests and opinions of the American people as they relate to the international situation.

His speech, like Secretary Hull's two days earlier, was manifestly designed to throw American influence on the side of restraint at a time when European chancelleries are balancing world peace on the point of a bayonet. For months the world has been the scene of a diplomatic tightrope performance in which the arms, alliances and resources of one group of countries has been balanced against those of another group. Threats of violence or such moves as intervention in Spain and the occupation of Austria have been calculated to a hair—to gain national successes without setting off a world war.

In this balancing act accurate knowledge of the forces and stresses involved is demanded if peace is to be maintained. Among those forces and stresses the economic resources and the sympathies of the American people are important. There is little assurance that they will greatly affect the usual balancing of bluffs. The real weight of American power would only be felt after war began. But today those who are calculating risks with a slide-rule have to measure not only how much their opponents will give up rather than go to war, but how much help they would have in case of war.

For Europe has now been brought to the point where not merely arms but maneuvers which double the immediate advantage of arms are thrown into the scales. That places the balance of power on a razor edge. Any restraint which knowledge of America's position can place on men ready to push their bluff to the last notch is welcome.

It should be clearly recognized that Mr. Roosevelt did not say Americans would go to war to back their "opinion in regard to wanton brutality . . . undemocratic regimentation . . . misery inflicted on helpless peoples . . . or violations of accepted individual rights." And to be completely accurate in diplomacy it might be well for Mr. Roosevelt or Mr. Hull to make it clear that the United States would try desperately to keep out of war. But the line between democracy and dictatorship is more clearly drawn than it was twenty years ago. And the Atlantic is hundreds of airplane and radio miles narrower.

Let us say again that in European calculations the danger of overwhelming opposition in case of war is a secondary consideration; the immediate game is winning without war. American diplomacy cannot threaten—ought not to appear to threaten. Therefore the United States' position may not be a first-rank factor. But it is true, as the President said, that it has "become a consideration to every propaganda office and to every general staff." And for whatever that consideration is worth it is a positive gain to have America's weight thrown against reckless adventure and on the side of economic appeasement.

Cat Without Miaow

WHEN is a cat worth $14,400? Apparently some people would answer, never. Hence the stir in St. Louis over the Art Museum's purchase of a bronze cat from old Egypt. Would criticism have arisen had the subject been a dog? Here is a delicate point. Again, would there have been objections if the statue had portrayed a human being? Cat lovers always excepted, it seems that our civilization is lacking in appreciation of the most graceful and cozy of domestic animals. The Egyptians themselves, who thought highly of cats, would not have understood this lack. Neither does the St. Louis Art Museum understand it. For of course the Museum did not think of the purchase in terms of acquiring a pet. It thought it was getting a work of art, and paying for rarity and excellence. One is reminded of the ironic story about a man who paid thirty dollars for a picture of a cow, when he could have bought the cow for fifteen.

Uncle Sam, Shipping Magnate

THE thoroughgoing reorganization plan the United States Maritime Commission has hammered out of the loose ends of the defunct Dollar Steamship Lines shows what can be accomplished when Uncle Sam gets down to brass rivets. It is the biggest single step the Government has yet taken to rescue American shipping from the economic disaster government ownership was supposed to bring about.

Government ownership was alleged to be too costly and too inefficient, but the Maritime Commission is showing private ownership a thing or two about how to save the rope yarns. By scraping off barnacles such as holding companies with their high-salaried profit eaters and tying the savings to a long-range ship replacement program, the Commission is showing private enterprise how to put the merchant marine back on a more even keel.

Where Regulation Should Stop

INSUFFICIENT attention has been given to the economic program put forward by A. A. Berle in his memorandum to the National Economic Committee. Some of his general propositions will depend for their value on careful application in practice. But there is one which might well be taken as a basic rule for working out safe limits for the increased regulation of business by government.

Every student of political science recognizes that the great struggle in industrial countries today is over this question. Centralized business and the abolition of competition in large areas of labor and commerce have made imperative a greater interference of government to protect the individual from economic oppression. In the United States that necessity has been explicitly recognized by the Supreme Court.

Yet there are dangers to individual liberty where regulation runs riot and becomes regimentation. How can the people be sure to stop short of that? Mr. Berle gives the best answer we have seen. He says controls "must release more individuality than they suppress."

Setback for P. R.

PROPONENTS of good government will regret the New York State Constitutional Convention's adverse stand on proportional representation. This system has proved so beneficial in New York City's councilmanic elections by smashing half a century of Tammany control that there is little reason to doubt that P. R. will survive the present setback.

This manipulation-proof voting system has shown such satisfactory results in fostering majority rule, in making minorities vocal, and attracting better types of candidates that it has been winning increasing favor throughout the United States. Observers think a majority of New York voters would approve P. R. if the question were submitted to them in a straight referendum.

But unfortunately a straight referendum seems unlikely. Reports from Albany are that upstate Republicans were induced to vote against P. R. in return for New York City Democratic support for their long-sought legislative reapportionment plan. It is now planned to submit the P. R. question simply as one item in the whole reapportionment scheme. Thus the issue will be obscured and voters asked to pass on a block of questions, good with the bad. The same scheme eliminated P. R. in Cleveland in 1931.

The lesson of Albany is that those working for improved government must ever be on guard against reaction, inertia and confusion that so often obstruct the footsteps of progressive reforms. Such alertness is, indeed, a cornerstone of democracy.

Aggravating Spain's War

CIVIL wars—real civil wars—are notoriously apt to be long, dragging on to the point of exhaustion. Witness the Civil War in the United States, and the wars of the Great Rebellion in England, and, still more persistent and cruel, the Thirty Years' War in central Europe.

The Spanish war once again illustrates the bitterness of internecine strife where both sides believe themselves fighting for an idea. But here it has been barbarously aggravated and prolonged by outside Powers. Now General Franco's rejection of Britain's plan for withdrawal of outside forces kills the latest hope for removing that aggravator. And in view of the strength recently shown by the Loyalists, hopes for ending the struggle soon are not bright.

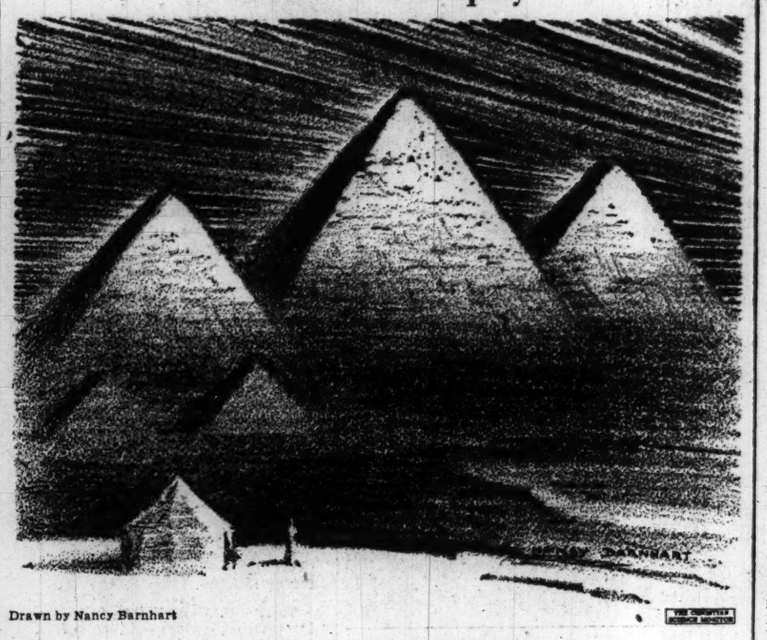
From the very beginning the rebels had advantages which enabled them to take the initiative. They had most of the army and the navy, and the trained officers. They had Morocco, and Moors—professional fighting men by tradition—available for recruitment.

As the war went on they would soon have become short of men, but troops from abroad came in—brigades of Italians, divisions of Italians, and finally whole army corps of Italians, fully equipped with guns, airplanes and munitions. And after them picked men from Germany—technicians—and from both Germany and Italy whole squadrons of bombers and fighting planes, led by officers who took professional pride in demonstrating the new art of totalitarian war.

The war would soon have been ended by sheer superiority of machine power were it not that the Government too had its foreign friends. Machine guns, artillery and airplanes came to it from Russia, and, until the embargo on export was imposed, even from the United States. Some came by ship, some by air, some across the French frontier.

War on the front and behind; arrest and execution of suspects; the devastation of towns, factories, railways and the sources of economic wealth. Far away the Powers talk and talk about nonintervention—about withdrawal of "volunteers." General Franco's blunt message should show that talk is not enough.

Shadows of Antiquity



Drawn by Nancy Barnhart

Tent at Ghizeh

SAND on your pillow, sand in your shoes. Sand on your toothbrush and in the bottom of your pockets. Wipe off your knife and fork before you eat, or else you will be biting on sand.

Yet this intimacy with the sand has its advantages. It invites the visitor to come out and sit on it, warm and dry and clean. And if he should be disposed to lie down there, the sand is capable of endless hollowing and arranging, to conform to every exigency of the human shape.

And—will you believe it?—there is an aroma in the desert, rare and bright and keen, that delights the nostrils!

There is color, too; not only in the tiny specks that make up its texture, but in the rolling masses of form, an opalescent gamut of tone played upon by every light of day or night.

Step to the door of your tent before sunup if you would see Ghizeh's most dramatic moment. Far and away stretch the dun-colored wastes of the desert, low hills in the foreground swinging to longer and longer curves until they are lost in the eternal horizontal. Toward the east there is a darker streak where old Nilus flows in his deep green belt of gardens.

* * *

Out through the doorway; take in the full panorama. Eastward, southward, westward, it is a flat, flat world. But glance to the north! The horizon has lifted itself in three massive peaks high up into the firmament. For we are camped just to the leeward of the Great Pyramids, dark and sullen as mountains in the twilight.

All above, the sky has grown pale, with a faint peachy blush spreading gradually over it. Now a warmer yellow glow climbs up from the east. And as we watch, a crack of light darts from the horizon, rises to an arc—dazzling radiance!—we cannot look at his majesty the sun.

But the Pyramids look directly at him; they are set up to face him and to glory in his presence. First the topmost points grow rosy, like Alpine crests that catch the earliest beams, then golden and fiery yellow against the sky. Slowly the robe of brightness descends along their superb flanks, until they are quite clothed in gold, and stand gleaming and splendid as they have done through the millenniums.

* * *

The Sphinx, too, is gazing at the sun. Just east of the Pyramids we can see his head. (The word "his" is used advisedly, for the myth of lady sphinxes is quite exploded.) Although he has been buried in sand and dug out again any number of times, and although his beard and his headdress are worn away, and ill-natured soldiers have shot off his nose in target practice, yet he squares his chin and lifts his eyes serenely to the east.

The Egyptians of today are having their fling at digging him out, perhaps more thoroughly than he has been excavated before. Headdress and paws are remodeled, according to the latest theory of their original appearance. The tail has been uncovered to show its whole contour, tightly curved along his thigh.

Unlike the Pyramids, which are built of stones brought from far and near, the Sphinx grew right where he sits today. We can fancy the joy of that ancient sculptor who saw in the natural outcrop of rock a likeness to animate form. We can see him accentuating first the line of the neck, then hollowing out an eye, shaping the features; and presto! here was the head of the Pharaoh. And of course the Pharaoh was pleased, as any Pharaoh of today would be pleased, and ordered the rest of the figure to be carved out of the rocky base, in the shape of a lion's body, to show his power, and his relation to that celestial lion, the sun. And of course there was an altar set up between his paws, and a tablet to give the name and exploits of the Pharaoh. And in course of time other altars and other tablets were erected to show that later Pharaohs had done obeisance to the Sphinx.

* * *

And so the ball of fame rolled on. Tombs and chapels were built clustering around. Stone highways were laid down through the desert. Priests and processions came, and with them the singers and florists and charm-sellers, and the throngs of people to watch the ceremonies.

Yet the power of Egypt waned and the cult of the sun god faded out. Gone the homage and mystery. Gradually the sand covered the temples and altars and tombs, everything except the Pyramids and the head of the Sphinx.

And now a new day has come sweeping in, enfolding in its embrace the Pyramids, the Sphinx, the Nile, the gardens, the sandy spaces, and all the beloved earth.

NANCY BARNHART

Mirror of World Opinion

Carrying Burdens

THERE are those who feel that there is a certain virtue in carrying burdens.

There is little if any virtue in carrying burdens for the sake of the burden, but if one has to carry them, the virtue lies in doing it as cheerfully and as best one can—and in making little fuss about the matter. But the burden itself, as burden, is not the thing.

A tired woman entered a streetcar one day carrying a heavy basket. Instead of placing the burden upon the floor or upon an empty seat, she continued to hold it, shifting its weight now and then from one knee to the other and sighing heavily at each shift.

A workingman seated across the aisle watched her for some time. When he could stand it no longer, he reached over and touched the woman on the arm. "Madam," he said, "if you will set your basket down, the car will carry both it and you." . . .

There are, of course, burdens that cannot be so easily disposed of. . . . Another's burden may often be carried more easily than one's own and the effort to help put forth by a friend is wonderfully helpful to both. The burden is lightened and sometimes drops off. Who was it who once explained his cheerfulness by the casual remark, "I had a friend"?—*Minneapolis* (Minn.) *Journal.*

The Wide Horizon

Explanations of the "Purge"

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Joseph C. Harsch

JUST what are the stakes Franklin D. Roosevelt is playing for in his revived political "purge"?

It must be something more than concern over the legislative program he wants enacted by the next Congress. The only major Administration measure left over from the last Congress is the reorganization bill. The only important controversial issue now apparent on the legislative horizon is modification of the Neutrality Act, which is a nonpartisan question. There may be some move to amend the Wagner Act.

If the proposals are in the form of concessions to business, which is what all the signs indicate, there can be little need of "purging" the more conservative members of the party. Even if Mr. Roosevelt considers the reorganization bill important to himself, it is inconceivable that he would rock the foundations of his party organization just for the sake of getting that one measure through the next session of Congress.

It can't be made to stand up squarely on the thesis of a crusade for liberalism. If the President should seriously don the shining armor of a knight in the cause of liberalism he could scarcely train his lance only at Senators Tydings of Maryland and George of Georgia and Representative O'Connor of New York. He would have to level it with equal or greater vigor at many another and greater opponent of liberal thought in the country.

* * *

As evidence against this hypothesis there remains the peace made by the New Deal Administration with the political machine which Huey Long left as his heritage to Louisiana. There is, more cogently and recently, the discovery of a senatorial candidate in New Jersey who is acceptable both to New Deal headquarters and to Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City. There are plenty of other city and state political machines which could never qualify under the banner of liberalism, but which are still satisfactory to Mr. Roosevelt.

Many observers see in the "purge" concern over control of the Democratic Party in 1940. This is the most plausible explanation, but it has its flaws. It is true that Senators Tydings and George would very probably be supporters of any move which might develop at the next Democratic convention to get control of the party away from Mr. Roosevelt and his New Deal friends. But they would not be the leaders of such a movement, nor would they be essential to its success. If President Roosevelt loses control of his party at the convention he will lose it because the senatorial group known as the "Garner Club" has come to terms with James A. Farley. Such a combination could do it, whether Senators Tydings and George are still in the Senate or not.

Neither of the two Senators is a stranger to the Garner Club. But neither are they indispensable to it and its plans. Senator Bennett Champ Clark is probably more important, yet his renomination in the Missouri primaries went unchallenged by the White House. It is by no means certain that Paul V. McNutt is out of the running. In fact, there are rumors that he now has a sponsor in the Garner Club. And yet no protest was made when the McNutt machine in Indiana decided to accept Senator Van Nuys for renomination despite his anti-Administration record.

* * *

If party control was the major reason behind the "purge" the explanation of these inconsistencies must be found in the political axiom that you don't try to buck a sure thing. Senator Clark's renomination in Missouri was a pretty sure thing. So it was passed up. Senators George and Tydings were not sure things. It seemed worth the risk. It may be that the President decided the possibility of cutting two members out of the Garner Club was worth while.

But there is still a bad flaw in the theory of a struggle for control in 1940. The key man in the 1940 situation is James A. Farley. The hardiest observer here doesn't give the Garner Club a chance without Mr. Farley. But with Mr. Farley they could presumably sweep the New Dealers out of the convention. Thus the most practical approach for Mr. Roosevelt to the problem of controlling the 1940 convention lies through his direct relations with Mr. Farley, rather than through isolated sniping expeditions at members of the Garner Club.

There is one other possible explanation. It is simply that Franklin Roosevelt finds that one of the compensations for the responsibilities of the Presidency is the occasional opportunity his position gives him to outrage conservative sensibilities. That he enjoys the intemperate reactions which his goadings produce among extreme right wingers is well known. The pleasure he exhibited on Tuesday when he read his "statement" announcing extension of the "purge" to Tydings and O'Connor would lend strong support to the belief that while there may have been other practical reasons, a definite ingredient in the situation was Mr. Roosevelt's sense of humor. He is probably enjoying the outburst he evoked from the conservative press. It may have made the difference in a close decision between doing or not doing what he did.

Potlatches Among the Siwashes

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The article in a recent Monitor about the Potlatch held in Seattle interests me very much. I have never seen the word in print, but was glad to read about it, for it verifies what I am about to tell you.

My mother taught in the Siwash Indian tribe in Washington, and she had often told us of the Potlatches held by them. I believe that the Siwash tribe are practically extinct now, but they were then a small, peaceful, fish-eating group, who lived on the banks of the Yukon. They were never known to fight, and avoided all other Indian tribes for that reason. They were of very short stature, seldom more than four feet tall, but extremely broad and heavy. Their heads were very wide, which gave the appearance of having been pushed down into their necks. This was due to the fact that they carried their fish and wood in big pannier-shaped baskets, suspended by wide bands over their heads. The mothers always carried the young children in these baskets, and took them to school.

My grandfather established a shipping industry on the West Coast, and my mother and her little family lived for several years in a lumber cabin in the mountains, above the Siwash tribe. My grandfather was a kindly, Christian man, and did much good for these Indians. He built the school for them where my mother taught both old and young.

Mother remembered that for several years a certain very old woman was queen of the Potlatch, which was a very solemn affair. After the election, by silent head-shaking agreement, she was surrounded by all her subjects, who began to toss on the ground around her all the money that they had earned during the year. They had a simple honesty which was held up to us children as a good example long afterwards. They continued to walk around the queen until she was entirely buried by shells and gold dollars, and it was necessary to dig a hole at the top for her to breathe. After they had given her all they had, the queen began to toss the money back equally among them, until it was entirely distributed. Then the Indians would grunt their satisfaction, and walk away with their queer, crab-like motion.

This ceremony was held yearly in the fall. Mother and Grandfather were very much loved by these people, and were permitted to witness the ceremony, but Mother said that as far as she knew no other white person had ever been present, as the Indians were very quiet and secretive. This all happened before the Government made reservations for the Indians, I believe between 1875 and 1880.

Boston. KATHERINE ILLSLEY

Soviet Russia and Spain

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A Monitor letter writer suggests, in a recent communication to the Monitor, that I made misleading and inaccurate statements in an article concerning Soviet Russia's relations with Spain. She quotes from my article the statement: "Both Governments (i. e., the Popular Front Government in Spain and the United Front Government in China) included Communists," and adds that "this statement is quite inaccurate in so far as it refers to the Spanish Government at the outbreak of the civil war." But the statement quoted does not refer to the Spanish Government at the outbreak of the civil war, as will be seen by a careful reading of my article. It refers to the Spanish Government in March, 1938.

Your correspondent also describes as misleading my statement that "the Spanish Government had been formed with Moscow's approval in accordance with a policy adopted by the Communist International Congress at Moscow in 1935." This is a reference to Moscow's approval, in 1935, of Communist participation in all "united front" or "popular front" governments, such as that formed in Spain in the following year. The chairman of the Communist International, G. Dimitrov, described this new policy as the "tactic of the Trojan horse." Once Communists had been accepted into a "popular front," he declared they could "bore from within."

Your correspondent feels that my statement implied that "the Spanish Government elected in 1936 was either largely Communist, or at any rate subject to Communist influence" and was therefore "surely very misleading." As a matter of fact, I did not attempt in my article to assess the extent of Communist influence in the Spanish Government, either in 1936 or later. But surely no one will deny that Moscow has spasmodically assisted the Spanish Government since the beginning of the civil war, or that Communist influence has risen to the point where it is probably the dominant influence in the Spanish Government today.

Geneva DEMAREE BESS.

Swing—and Relax?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Swing is the child of jazz, and jazz, as I see it—or rather, hear it—is the child of America, of liberation from the scores (musical and otherwise) of Europe. It sings (or swings) the triumph of rhythm over tedious toil.

I was reared close to Vienna and was in tune with waltz-time, romanticism in thought and action, song and dance. Only as I began to thrill to the traffic beat of New York, then wondered at the vastness of the land, and gasped at the glamour of the golden West, only as it dawned on me why Abraham Lincoln insisted on the emancipation of the Negroes, did I gradually become attuned to jazz. Here let it be said in due humility that I've only begun, yet it has meant greater relaxation. I can only speak for myself but I can say that in listening to jazz or swing I feel humbler, more child-like, joyous, natural. I hear the heart throb of America. PAUL LEONARD

Los Angeles, Calif.

"But, of Course, My Dear Watson"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your editorial deduction about Sherlock Holmes—that he would have kept a file of automobile tire treads had he "lived" in the motor age—is indubitably correct. Do you not recall that he could identify at sight the prints of every make of bicycle tire and by spotting a Dunlop on one occasion he helped to solve a mystery? In "The Hound of the Baskervilles," wasn't it? M. B.

Brookline, Mass.